

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4420.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President and Council will proceed to ELECT a TURNER ANNUITY in AUGUST. Applicants for the Turner Annuity, which is of the value of 50l., must be artists of repute in need of aid through the unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Forms of application can be obtained by letter addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1912.

By Order,
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

Exhibitions.

OLD ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STAINED GLASS.—THE FINE ART SOCIETY has had placed in its hands for disposal a Collection of EARLY ENGLISH, FLEMISH, and SWISS GLASS. For view and Catalogue on application.
145, NEW BOND STREET.

SHEPHERD'S SUMMER EXHIBITION

of EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Works by
Raynolds Wilson Bonington
Gainsborough Croome Downman
Raburn Cotman Leys, &c.
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

Provident Institutions.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.
Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Invested Capital, 50,000l.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Educational.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

Principal—Miss E. C. HIGGINS, B.A.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS THURSDAY, October 3, 1912.

The College prepares Women Students for the London Degrees in Science and Arts. TWELVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 50l. to 60l. a year, and several Bursaries of not more than 30l., tenable for Three Years, will be offered for competition in JUNE, 1913.

For further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

ELLESMEER COLLEGE,

SHROPSHIRE.

A GOOD EDUCATION for the Boys of Professional Men, provided at a MODERATE COST.

College Fees, 100l. per annum.

Illustrated Prospectus from SECRETARY, Room 5, on request.

LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL,

NEAR READING.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 13-19.

On Public School lines. Under the management of the Society of Friends.

To encourage initiative and self-reliance is one of the definite aims of the School.

For further particulars apply to THE HEAD MASTER.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Paul's School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (Est. 1880),

Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Commissions, Secretaries, Readers, introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1267 City.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject

should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 20 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, and REMEDIES. BY A STAMMERER, post free.—B. DEARLEY, Dept. F., Tarragower, Willenden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

Situations Vacant.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

Applications are invited for the appointment of LECTURER IN FRENCH at a commencing salary of 174l. per annum. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. THORP, Secretary.

ASSISTANTSHIPS FOR QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, CANADA.

Applicants are notified that the appointments have been made.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in GERMAN. Stipend 150l.—Applications should be sent, not later than JULY 22, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT OF COAL GAS AND FUEL INDUSTRIES.

Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR, under the Livery Professor of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries, at a salary of 150l. per annum.—Full particulars may be obtained before JULY 22 from THE SECRETARY, The University, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH.

AN ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE will be appointed for work beginning in October. Half of the Assistant Lecturer's time will be given to the English Department in the University, the other half to Lectures and Classes in connection with the Workers' Educational Association. Stipend 150l. per annum.

Applications to be made on or before JULY 22, addressed to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

Candidates are requested to send in not more than three testimonials.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER of this School. Salary 400l., with house.

There is accommodation for Boarders.

An applicant must be a Graduate of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualifications as may be approved by the Board of Education.

Applications, with not more than three testimonials (copies), should be delivered by post to the undersigned on or before AUGUST 1 next.

Canvassing will be a disqualification for the appointment.

Copies of the Scheme, and further particulars, can be obtained from the undersigned.

JNO. G. SWAINSON, Clerk to the Governors.

43, Church Street, Lancaster, July 4, 1912.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CITY OF WORCESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SCIENCE MISTRESS REQUIRED, to begin duties in September next. Subjects: Botany; Domestic Science or Elementary Chemistry; Elementary Physics. Salary 110l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 150l.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., must be sent to or before JULY 22, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and the names of at least two referees.

THOMAS DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.

Victoria Institute, Worcester.

YEADON AND GULSELEY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, to begin duties next Term, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach English principally. A Degree preferably in Honours and good Secondary School experience essential. Salary 150l. to 180l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Form of application may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than MONDAY, July 23, 1912.

Guiseley, near Leeds. M. RENNARD.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of teacher of ENGLISH SUBJECTS (including Arithmetic), and FRENCH at the CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, HOLBORN, W.C. Salary 150l., rising to 200l. by yearly increments of 10l. Candidates must have special knowledge of, and interest in the development of a general education suitable for the artistic crafts.

Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by MONDAY, July 23, 1912. Every communication must be marked "T." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 11, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of INSTRUCTOR IN FRENCH-SHORTHAND at the BLOMFIELD ROAD EVENING COMMERCIAL AND SCIENCE AND ART CENTRE, PLUMSTAD, on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7.15 to 9.15 p.m., beginning in SEPTEMBER, 1912. The salary will be 104.5d. an evening of about Three Hours.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by MONDAY, July 23, 1912. Every communication must be marked "T." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 11, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of CHIEF EXAMINER for the JUNIOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1912-13. The fee for the examination is One Hundred Guineas. The selected candidate would be eligible for reappointment in subsequent years. The subjects of the Examination are English and Arithmetic. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 candidates of an average age of about 12 years. The principal duties of the Chief Examiner are to set the Papers and to assign the marks, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of about 20 Assistant Examiners, and to write a report of the results of the examination. Teachers in the Council's service are eligible for appointment. If selected, they would be relieved from their ordinary duties during the period covered by the heaviest work of the Examination, i.e. from about November, 1912, to January, 1913, inclusive. Application forms G.1986 may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on SATURDAY, July 27, 1912. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 10, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of CHIEF EXAMINER for the JUNIOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1912-13. The fee for the examination is One Hundred Guineas. The selected candidate would be eligible for reappointment in subsequent years. The subjects of the Examination are English and Arithmetic. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 candidates of an average age of about 12 years. The principal duties of the Chief Examiner are to set the Papers and to assign the marks, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of about 20 Assistant Examiners, and to write a report of the results of the examination. Teachers in the Council's service are eligible for appointment. If selected, they would be relieved from their ordinary duties during the period covered by the heaviest work of the Examination, i.e. from about November, 1912, to January, 1913, inclusive. Application forms G.1986 may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on SATURDAY, July 27, 1912. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 10, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of CHIEF EXAMINER for the JUNIOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1912-13. The fee for the examination is One Hundred Guineas. The selected candidate would be eligible for reappointment in subsequent years. The subjects of the Examination are English and Arithmetic. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 candidates of an average age of about 12 years. The principal duties of the Chief Examiner are to set the Papers and to assign the marks, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of about 20 Assistant Examiners, and to write a report of the results of the examination. Teachers in the Council's service are eligible for appointment. If selected, they would be relieved from their ordinary duties during the period covered by the heaviest work of the Examination, i.e. from about November, 1912, to January, 1913, inclusive. Application forms G.1986 may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on SATURDAY, July 27, 1912. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 10, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of CHIEF EXAMINER for the JUNIOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1912-13. The fee for the examination is One Hundred Guineas. The selected candidate would be eligible for reappointment in subsequent years. The subjects of the Examination are English and Arithmetic. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 candidates of an average age of about 12 years. The principal duties of the Chief Examiner are to set the Papers and to assign the marks, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of about 20 Assistant Examiners, and to write a report of the results of the examination. Teachers in the Council's service are eligible for appointment. If selected, they would be relieved from their ordinary duties during the period covered by the heaviest work of the Examination, i.e. from about November, 1912, to January, 1913, inclusive. Application forms G.1986 may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on SATURDAY, July 27, 1912. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 10, 1912.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of CHIEF EXAMINER for the JUNIOR COUNTY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1912-13. The fee for the examination is One Hundred Guineas. The selected candidate would be eligible for reappointment in subsequent years. The subjects of the Examination are English and Arithmetic. There are between 20,000 and 25,000 candidates of an average age of about 12 years. The principal duties of the Chief Examiner are to set the Papers and to assign the marks, to supervise and co-ordinate the work of about 20 Assistant Examiners, and to write a report of the results of the examination. Teachers in the Council's service are eligible for appointment. If selected, they would be relieved from their ordinary duties during the period covered by the heaviest work of the Examination, i.e. from about November, 1912, to January, 1913, inclusive. Application forms G.1986 may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all applications must be returned not later than the first post on SATURDAY, July 27, 1912. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 10, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DOVER LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, DOVER.

WANTED, by September next, an ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FURTHER EDUCATION, a Graduate, with experience in the Organisation of Evening Schools, and specially qualified to teach Science subjects. The candidate appointed may also be required to give some assistance in the Secondary School.

Initial salary 180l., according to qualifications and experience, with annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 200l., with possibility of further increments if the work of the Technical Institute is successfully developed.

Forms of application and further particulars of the duties may be obtained from Mr. R. E. KNOCKER, 26, Castle Street, Dover.

Applications must be forwarded, on or before JULY 22, to the Director for Further Education, Mr. FRED WHITEHOUSE, The Technical Institute, Ladywell, Dover.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., July 3, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DOVER LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

DOVER SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER. Applicants must possess the Art Master's Certificate, Group I, or its equivalent, and have had experience in teaching. A knowledge of Craft work is essential. Initial salary 120l. per annum.—Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. R. E. KNOCKER, 26, Castle Street, Dover, and must be returned as soon as possible to the Principal, Mr. W. H. EAST, School of Art, Dover. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., July 3, 1912.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BECCLES PUPIL TEACHER CENTRE, SHORTLY TO BE INCORPORATED WITH THE SIR JOHN LEMAN SCHOOL, BECCLES.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, holding a University Degree or other equivalent qualification, REQUIRED, SEPTEMBER 1, to teach English, French (phonetic), and History as principal subjects, and Drawing as a subsidiary subject.

The Teacher appointed will be required to undertake some supervision of Evening preparation during the Autumn and Winter Terms. Commencing salary 110l. to 120l., according to experience.

Form of application will be forwarded upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope by THE SECRETARY, Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., July 3, 1912.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH DUAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

FIRST ASSISTANT MISTRESS WANTED for the above School: also SCIENCE MASTER and FORM MASTER and MISTRESS.

Salary in each case according to the Scale of the Lancashire Education Committee.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

Applications, stating age, training and experience, must reach the undersigned not later than the first post on FRIDAY, July 19, 1912. Particulars may be obtained on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

THOMAS EASTON, M.A., Director of Education.

Education Office, Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

July 6, 1912.

LEYTON HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LETTONSTONE.

Head Mistress—Miss E. L. PERRY.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, for the above-named Girls' School an ASSISTANT MISTRESS—Geography, Mathematics. Salary 120l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 160l. per annum, plus pension.

Form of application will be forwarded upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope for forms of application, which must be returned by JULY 19, to

B. DEMPSEY, Clerk to the Governors.

Town Hall, Leyton.

PORTSMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
(HIGHER EDUCATION.)
MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.
Principal—J. W. ALLISON, A.R.C.A.
APPOINTMENT OF SECOND MASTER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a SECOND MASTER in the MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART, PORTSMOUTH. Salary £200 per annum. Candidates must hold the full Associateship Diploma of the Royal College of Art or the Art Masters Certificate, and must be well qualified in Figure Draftsmanship, Painting, Modelling, and Design. Knowledge of Artistic Crafts will be a recommendation.

Applications must be made on the required form, a copy of which, together with full particulars, will be forwarded on the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The application form, duly completed, and accompanied by copies only of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, July 17, addressed to THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE, at the Municipal College, Portsmouth.

Situations Wanted.

GENTLEMAN, B.L. (Licence en droit, Paris), thorough knowledge French, Arabic, Turkish, Greek, desires SECRETARYSHIP or other suitable post.—ASSOUAD, 71, Quarry Hill, Tonbridge.

YOUNG MAN (aged 24) seeks SITUATION as LIBRARIAN of Public or Private Library. Eight years' experience as Assistant Librarian. Highest references.—Apply H. A. F., 30, Grange Road, Ramsgate.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERTUS, Honours B.A., Lond., Gold Medalist, Foreign Finance Specialist, Statistician and Litterateur. Plays Translated and Adapted. Journalistic and Magazine Articles. All Romance and Teutonic languages, Latin and Greek.—92, Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Square, W.C. Telephone, GERRARD 4015.

TRANSLATIONS into English from French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Moderate terms.—Mr. W. T. CURTIS, M.A., 10, Haringey Park, Crouch End, N. Telephone: 93 Hornsey.

LITERARY WORK REQUIRED by retired Schoolmaster. Salary not an object.—Box 1882, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials.—A. E., Box 1009, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 52a, Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, W. Founded 1895. Telephone: 2436 Gerrard. Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos), Official Indexer to His Majesty's Government. Employed by the India Office as Indexer of the East India Company's Records; the New Edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India; Dutch and Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. The Library of the Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. Catalogued and Arranged. The Catalogue of the Treasury Library Revised. Indexer of the Records of the County Borough of Cardiff, the Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council, &c. Seven International Congresses reported verbatim in English, French, German, and Italian. Miss PETHERBRIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial and Special Indexing Work.—THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING. 2s. 6d. post free.

TO AUTHORS.—Messrs. DIGBY, LONG & CO. (Publishers of 'The Author's Manual' 2s. 6d. net, Ninth Edition) are prepared to consider MSS. in all departments of Literature with a view to Publication in Volume Form.—Address, 18, Boulevard Street, Fleet Street, London.

FILE OF THE TIMES FOR SALE, for over twenty years, viz. from January 19, 1892, up to date.—Address Box 326, care of R. F. White & Son, 33, Fleet Street, E.C.

BRUSSELS.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED.—Every modern comfort. Best situation. Terms moderate.—MADAME, 18, Rue Dautzenberg.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing Arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 34, Paternoster Row.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. in early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Catalogues.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phil. Rowlandson, Leach, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookbinder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any valuable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Jones's Old English Gold Plate, &c. for 10s. 6d.—Burke's Peerage, 1911, 24s.—Webster's International Dictionary, 1907, 2 vols.

Investments, &c., Wanted.

TO PUBLISHERS

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO BUY

an active interest in an established Publishing House in which initiative, organising ability, and energy can be effectively employed in the task of enlarging the scope of the business, extending sales, reducing expenditures, and increasing profits.

First-class houses only will be considered, and no one but principals will be dealt with.

INVESTOR, Box 1881, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home (Remington Brief), 6d. per 1,000. Duplicating and Copying. Translations. Shorthand. Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 6d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, 3d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kenwood, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000. Very accurate. Speciality, deciphering illegible writing. Carbon copies. 2d.—Mrs. HIGGINS, 22, Barnet Road, Oxford, E.E.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London) Research, Revision, Shorthand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2305 City.

TYPE-WRITING.—Cheap, Clear, Expeditious. All descriptions 8d. per 1,000 words. Excellent references. Established 1888.—Miss WILLARD, York House, Osborne Road, Southville, Bristol.

Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Sales by Auction.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES BY AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

THE JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR COLLECTION.
ENGRAVINGS.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 15 and 16, the choice COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS after J. M. W. Turner, R.S., chiefly from the Liber Studiorum, comprising a complete set of the 71 published plates of the Liber Studiorum in the first state, many rare and some unique Engravers' Proofs of the unpublished, as also of the published plates, most of which are described in Mr. W. Rawlinson's Catalogue; fine line Engravings after the same Painter; also Mesopotamian Portraits after Sir J. Reynolds; other Engravings of the Early English School; AND THE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, chiefly on the Fine Arts.

On TUESDAY, July 16, at about 3 o'clock (after the Sale of the John Edward Taylor Collection of Engravings and Books), the remarkable SET of the FIRST FOUR FOLIO EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE, from the Library of the late HENRY R. H. BEAUFORT, Esq., and now sold by order of the Beaufort Trustees.

On WEDNESDAY, July 17, JEWELS, the Property of a GENTLEMAN, and from various sources.

On WEDNESDAY, July 17, and THURSDAY, July 18, OLD CHINESE, ENGLISH, and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, from the COLLECTION of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Home Drummond.

On THURSDAY, July 18 (at about 2 o'clock, after the Sale of the Collection of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Home Drummond), OLD STAINED GLASS, the Property of a GENTLEMAN, and Decorative Objects and Furniture from various sources.

On FRIDAY, July 19, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES, the Property of the late Miss M. A. DRIVER.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 19, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including Garner and Stretton's Domestic Architecture of England, 2 vols.—Nash's Mansions, 4 vols.—Repton's Pavilion at Brighton, Coloured Plates—Guillim's Heraldry, Best Edition, 2 vols.—Planché's Cyclopaedia of Costume, 2 vols.—Froissart's Chronicles, with Noel Humphreys' Illustrations, 2 vols.—Boswell's Works of Amoris, black letter, 1672, and other Antiquarian Books—Sowerby's Botany, Original Edition, 2 vols.—The Sporting Magazine, 1854-70—Real Life in London, Coloured Plates, 2 vols.—Scott's Poems, 8 vols., old morocco, with fore-edge painting.—The National Edition of Dickens, 40 vols., cloth gilt—Original MS. of the Cult of Dickens, by 'Kyd'—Pitt-Rivers's Omar Khayyam, original wrapper, 1898—Mrs. Browning's Prometheus Unbound, Presentation Copy—an old morocco Blotting Pad, with Napoleon's Arms—Standard Works in General Literature—Recent Publications from a Reviewer's Library, &c.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 15, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the COLLECTION OF BOOKS RELATING TO BOOKBINDING, the Property of Miss T. PHILLIPS, and First Editions of the Writings of Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, &c.—Publications of the Kilmiscot Press—Illustrated Horse and other Manuscripts on Vellum—the Second, Third, and Fourth Folio Shakespeare—Collections of Engravings, &c., the Property of WILLIAM HARCOURT HOOPER, Esq., deceased, 5, Hammermith Terrace (sold by order of the Executors).

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 16, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., F.R.A., deceased, of Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent Street, W., sold by order of the Executors; the Property of W. BUTT, Esq., deceased, of Bedford Road by order of the Executors; and other Properties, including Standard Works in English and Foreign Languages—Works on Art and Architecture, Science, Travel, Sport—Historical and Antiquarian Works—Publications of the Burlington Fine Arts Club—First Editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Surtees, Dryden, &c.—Books of Costume and other Books with Coloured Plates, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

The important Collection of Egyptian Antiquities formed by the late H. MARTYN KENNARD, Esq., of Lovelace Square, S.W.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 16, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the important COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES formed by the late H. MARTYN KENNARD, Esq., of Lovelace Square, comprising Works in Stone and Bronze—Falcone Figures and Amulets—Pottery—Gebeluti Figures—Ancient Personal Ornaments in Gold and Silver—Figures, &c., carved in wood—Portrait Panels—Scarabaei—and a few Specimens of Arab Metal Work.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated Catalogues, containing 15 Plates, price 2s. 6d. each.

Japanese Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, JAPANESE WORKS OF ART, including Netsuke and other Ivory and Wood Carvings, Lacquer and Metal Work, the Property of W. HARCOURT HOOPER, Esq., deceased, of 5, Hammermith Terrace (sold by order of the Executors), and other Properties—Netsuke—Cloisonné Enamel—Sword Furniture—Kakemono—Prints and Books.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of ALFRED A. DE PASTOR, Esq., of Cliffe House, Falmouth; the Property of J. A. RUSTON, Esq., of Monk's Manor, Lincoln; the Property of Dr. HORACE JAFFERSON (deceased), of Wandsworth (sold by order of the Executors); the Property of Col. E. C. PEELE (deceased), of Shrewsbury (sold by order of the Executors); the Property of JOHN GLENNY, Esq., deceased, of Highbury; the Property of R. T. WRIGHT, Esq., of Cambridge; a SELECTED PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late HENRY SILVER, Esq., 11, Prince's Gardens, S.W., formerly the staff of 'Punch' (sold by order of the Executors); the Property of Mrs. EMMA GRIFFIN (deceased), widow of Thomas Griffin, of Howsham Hall, Harlow, Essex (sold by order of her Executors); and other Properties, including First Editions of the Writings of English and Foreign Authors—Works on the Fine Arts—Miniature Books—Publications of Learned Societies—Antiquarian and Topographical Works—Publications of the Kilmiscot Press, and other special Presses—Audubon's Birds of America—50 Large Plates—Elliott's Cat Portraits—Lefontaine's Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1782—Stevenson's Works, 'Edinburgh' and 'Pentland' Editions—Manuscript Account of Captain Cook's Last Voyage—Lob Books—Enslaved Tour through Italy, with 2,600 fine extra illustrations—The Third Folio Shakespeare—Gould's Birds of Great Britain—fine Historical Letter of Napoleon I., &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Books and Manuscripts, including Libraries removed from Wallingford and Southsea (by order of Executors).

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 25, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including above valuable, comprising Standard Works in Natural History, Fiction, Biography, Travels, History, Science, &c., in Library Editions—Valuable First Editions, including Shakespeare's Poems, 1640—Keats's Lamia, 1830, fine copy in boards, uncut—Fanny Burney's Works, fine set of First Editions—Pater's Works, Edition de Luxe—Keats's Works, edited by Buxton Forman—Tennyson's Works, Edition de Luxe—Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, 11 vols., 1843—Wordsworth's Lytical Ballads, 2 vols., boards, 1850—Books with Coloured Plates—Racinet, Le Costume Historique, 6 vols., 1800—County Histories, Harlequin Americana—Collection of Autograph Letters of Literary and Musical Celebrities—Engravings, Drawings, and other items of interest. Catalogues in preparation.

Valuable Engravings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, July 15, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, comprising Fancy Engravings of the Past and Present—Schools—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Stipple—Sporting Subjects—Scriptural and Classical Landscapes—English and Foreign Topography—Naval and Military Scenes—Caricatures—Baxter Oil Prints, including 'The Launching of H.M.S. Trafalgar'—Modern Engravings and Engravings by well-known Artists—Water-Colour Drawings, &c.

STEVEN'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Established 1760.

TUESDAY next, at half-past 12 o'clock.

CARVED STAVES, Weapons, Clubs, Adzes, Feather Box, Tekl, &c., from New Zealand—rare Chiefs' Head, inlaid mother-of-pearl—Two Eighteenth-Century Portuguese Chairs—a fine old black lacquer Chinese Cabinet—Two Queen Anne Crystal Glass Chandeliers—Old Favrre—a Collection of old Japanese Colour Prints—Elephant Tusks—Pictures, Prints, &c.

Mr. J. C. STEVEN will offer the above Property by AUCTION at his Rooms, 33, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. View day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Magazines, &c.

The first number issued under the Editorship of Mr. Harold Cox will be ready on Tuesday next.

THE
EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Edited by HAROLD COX.

No. 441. JULY, 1912. 8vo, price 6s.

INDIA AND HER SOVEREIGN.

THE CAUSES OF CHINESE UNREST.

By J. O. P. BLAND.

THE HÔTEL DE RAMBOUILLET.

By EDMUND GOSSE, C.B.

FOX.

By HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THE ROUSSEAU BICENTENARY.

By FRANCIS GRIBBLE.

CHAUVINISM IN MUSIC.

By Mrs. ROSA NEWMARCH.

THE NEW RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE.

ZOOLOGY IN THE TIME OF SHAKESPEARE.

By Dr. SHIPLEY, F.R.S.

ON SAYING LIFE AT SEA.

The CHANGING STATUS OF ORIENTAL WOMEN.

By SAINT NIHAL SINGH.

A FAMOUS HERESY TRIAL.

By Rev. ALFRED FAWKES.

HOME RULE ECONOMICS.

CONTEMPORARY POLITICS.

By the EDITOR.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

No. 107, JULY, 1912. Price 5s. [On Tuesday next.]

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Edited by REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A. LL.D.

Keeper of the Archives of the University of Oxford and Fellow of Magdalen College.

Articles.

NORMANDY UNDER GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET. By Prof. Charles H. Haskins.

THE REIGNING PRINCES OF GALILEE. By H. Pirie-Gordon.

THE FIRST VERSION OF HARDYNG'S CHRONICLE. By C. L. Kingsford.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS IN 1734. By J. F. Chance.

Notes and Documents.

THE DANES AT THORNEY ISLAND IN 888. By F. M. Stenton.

THE MAKING OF THE NEW FOREST. By the Hon. F. H. Baring.

HENRY SYMEONIS. By Reginald L. Poole.

COPYHOLD TENURE AT FELSTED, ESSEX. By the Rev. Andrew Clark, LL.D.

THE NAMES OF ZERMATT. By the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge.

Reviews of Books. Short Notices.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London.

BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM.

All readers will find Mr. R. A. Peddie's Handbook invaluable.

1s. net.

GRAFTON & CO., 40, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

NOW READY.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SERIES B. Vol. 202. With 20 Plates. 11. 11s. 6d. net.

London: HARRISON & SONS, 45, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

RECORDS BY SPADE AND TERRIER.

By the Rev. J. D. C. WICKHAM (Lord of the Manor of Holcombe, Som.). Excavations at Holcombe—Place and Family Names—Ancient and Modern Village Life—Agriculture, Coal-Mining, Iron-Smelting—Strange Pains, Penalties, and Superstitions—Rural Religious Life—History of the Manor of Holcombe—Forests. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. net. Price 7s. 6d. net; postage 6d.

GEORGE GREGORY, Bookseller to H.M. Queen Alexandra, 5, Argyle Street, Bath.

KEGAN PAUL & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

ENGLAND'S RIVIERA. A Topographical and Archaeological Description of Land's End, Cornwall, and adjacent Spots of Beauty and Interest. By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A. (Cantab.), F.L.S. F.C.S. With 137 Illustrations from the Author's Photographs. Demy 8vo, buckram, 15s. net. (Postage 6d.)

This new work is the outcome of many years' work in the district, during which period the author has tramped with camera all over the neighbourhood. The volume includes chapters on the Celtic nature of the people, the Romans in Cornwall, Cornish humour, and a good deal about the religious bodies, which have exercised so great an influence on the inhabitants.

Prospectus free.

SIDE-LIGHTS OF NATURE IN QUILL AND CRAYON. Rambles among the Green Woods and Meadows of Kent and Sussex. By TICKNER EDWARDS, Author of 'The Lore of the Honey Bee.' With 23 Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. (Postage 4d.)

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD: HER WORK AND INFLUENCE. By J. STUART WALTERS. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. (Postage 4d.)

"A careful and very appreciative examination of Mrs. Ward's literary and social work, leading up to the conclusion that she has been a potent factor during the past two decades in the quickening of the instinct for social reform."—Times.

LOVE POEMS FROM THE LATIN (Catullus, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, and others). Translated by J. M. KRAUSE. Pott 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net; velvet calf, 3s. net. (Postage 2d.)

"It is pleasant to have this collection, which brings together good things from Catullus, Horace, and Propertius as the main part of its attraction."—Athenæum.

BROADWAY HOUSE, CARTER LANE, E.C.

George Routledge & Sons'

NEW BOOKS.

SUB-ALPINE PLANTS; or, Flowers of the Swiss Woods and Meadows. By H. STUART THOMPSON, F.L.S. Illustrated with 33 Full-Page Coloured Plates from beautiful Water-Colour Drawings by GEORGE FLEMING. Large 8vo, cloth gilt, 7s. 6d. net (also on thin paper for foreign travel). (Postage 6d.)

The present work, a companion volume to the Author's 'Alpine Plants of Europe,' comprises botanical descriptions of some 850 of the flowering plants of the Sub-Alpine meadows and forests, with special reference to those of Switzerland. A few cultural hints are added to some of the more interesting groups.

ENGLISH FURNITURE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By HERBERT CECILSKY. With about 1,200 magnificent large Illustrations. In 3 vols., each containing about 400 pages. Royal 4to, half morocco gilt, each 31s. 6d. net. Illustrated Prospectus free.

"Mr. Cecilsky's work is the most ambitious and the fullest yet published on this particular period.... The author has the advantage of a personal knowledge of and training in the craft, and it is obvious that his labour has been one of love.... Mr. Cecilsky's work is so valuable that it may well become the standard treatise on its subject."—Athenæum.

INTRODUCTIONS TO THE POETS

By W. F. RAWNSLEY, M.A. Containing brief Biographies, History of the Principal Works, and Selected Examples. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"A valuable handbook."—Glasgow Herald.

A DICTIONARY OF ARGOT

(French-English). By W. VON KNOBLAUCH. 64mo, padded morocco, 1s. net. (Postage 1d.)

(Miniature Reference Library.)

A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF

BOTANICAL NAMES AND TERMS, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS. For the use of Botanists and Horticulturists, as well as for Lovers of the Flowers of the Garden, Field, and Wood. By GEORGE FREDERICK ZIMMER, F.R.Hort.S. F.Z.S. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. (Postage 3d.)

A ZOLA DICTIONARY, in which the Characters and Scenes of the Rougon-Macquart Novels of Emile Zola are alphabetically arranged and described. With a Biographical and Critical introduction, Synopses of the Plots, Bibliographical Note, Map, &c. By J. G. PATTERSON. Demy 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. (Postage 4d.)

Already published: DICKENS, HARDY, KIPLING, SCOTT (Waverley Novels), THACKERAY.

. Catalogue of new publications free on application.

BROADWAY HOUSE, 68-74, CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SIDGWICK & JACKSON,

LTD.

FICTION.

PRIDE OF WAR.

By GUSTAF JANSON.

(Translated from the original Swedish 'Lögnera'.)

A striking and realistic picture of the present Russo-Italian War in Tripoli.

Ready immediately. Crown 8vo, 6s.

SECOND LARGE IMPRESSION OF

A CANDIDATE FOR TRUTH.

By J. D. BERESFORD.

Author of 'The Early History of Jacob Stahl' and 'The Hampdenshire Wonder.'

"Raises its author quite definitely to the front rank of living novelists."—STANDARD.

"His book is an authentic work of art, and we are quietly urging every one we know with any taste for life or letters immediately to read it."—OBSERVER.

"That human emotional touch for which we have, secretly, all this time been longing is at length here, and here with so admirable a restraint, so genuine a knowledge of the fine possibilities of his art, that the whole book is lighted in retrospect with a shining tender glow."—STANDARD.

"An excellent piece of work."—Times.

"Written with a certainty of detail which is admirable."—Athenæum.

"Mr. Beresford has unmistakably arrived. If we were to consider Mr. Arnold Bennett as a safe first class we should have to place Mr. Beresford not very far below in the same class."—Morning Leader.

THIRD LARGE IMPRESSION OF

HERSELF.

By ETHEL SIDGWICK.

Author of 'Promise' and 'The Gentleman.'

"A book of the year."—Daily Graphic.

"Deserves to be one of the successes of the season."—Morning Post.

"If any one neglects to make acquaintance with Harriett Clench ('Herself') he is missing more than it is at all wise to miss."—Punch.

TREASURE OF THULE.

A Romance of Hidden Treasure in Orkney.

By B. D. STEWARD.

"Mr. Steward deserves a hearty welcome. He is a new writer of delightful vivacity, and he gives us here one of the liveliest stories we have read for some time."—Liverpool Courier.

TREACHEROUS GROUND.

By JOHAN BOJER, Author of 'The Power of a Lie.' 6s.

"A striking story... will be of the greatest interest to all who love Scandinavia and its peoples."—Public Opinion.

THE WOMAN WONDERFUL.

By WILFRED HEMERY. 6s.

"We do not hesitate to pronounce this book one of the best novels of the year."—Cambridge Review.

JOHN MASEFIELD'S

THE WIDOW IN the BYE STREET

(Second Impression.)

AND

THE EVERLASTING MERCY.

FIFTH IMPRESSION.

Each crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN OXFORD

By C. VIOLET BUTLER. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

THE READY GUIDE TO BRITISH

BIRDS.

By B. A. CARTER.

With 1 Colour Drawing and 2 Line Drawings. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

DRAMA.

HINDLE WAKES.

A Play in Four Acts.

By STANLEY HOUGHTON.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. 6d. net. [In the press.]

AND

MARY BROOME. By ALLAN MONKHOUSE.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. 6d. net.

RUTHERFORD AND SON. By GITHA SOWERBY. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

LOVE—AND WHAT THEN? By B. M. HASTINGS. Cloth 2s. net; paper, 1s. net.

THE NEW SIN. By B. M. HASTINGS.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. net.

SIDGWICK & JACKSON,

3, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

[Magazines, &c., continued p. 51.]

Macmillan's New Books.

PART V. JUST PUBLISHED.

The Golden Bough: a Study in Magic and Religion.By J. G. FRAZER, D.C.L.
Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
Part V. SPIRITS OF THE CORN
AND OF THE WILD. In 2 vols.
8vo, 20s. net.

Previously published.

Part I. **The Magic Art and the Evolution of Kings.** 2 vols. 20s. net.Part II. **Taboo and the Perils of the Soul.** 1 vol. 10s. net.Part III. **The Dying God.** 1 vol. 10s. net.Part IV. **Adonis, Attis, Osiris.** 1 vol. 10s. net.**The Depths of the Ocean.**

A General Account of the Modern Science of Oceanography based largely on the Scientific Researches of the Norwegian Steamer, 'Michael Sars,' in the North Atlantic. By Sir JOHN MURRAY, K.C.B. F.R.S., and Dr. JOHAN HJORT. With Contributions from Prof. A. APPELLOF, Prof. H. H. GRAN, and Dr. B. HELLAND-HANSEN. With Illustrations and Maps. Super-royal 8vo, 28s. net.

Times.—"An admirable summary of the present position of the science of the sea..... The book is abundantly and beautifully illustrated.....The story that the writers have to tell is one of engrossing interest, touched throughout with the glamour that belongs to the things of the sea."**The Early Naturalists, their Lives and Work (1530-1789).**

By L. C. MIALLE, D.Sc. F.R.S. 8vo, 10s. net.

Letters of William Cowper.

Chosen and Edited, with a Memoir and a few Notes, by J. G. FRAZER, D.C.L. 2 vols. globe 8vo, 8s. net.

[*Eversley Series.*]*Daily Telegraph*.—"These two volumes may be taken as a model of sound and unaffected editing, and among the many excellent works which the Eversley Series contains there will be none more valuable or attractive to the student of eighteenth century life and character."**The Sign.** By Mrs. ROMILLY FEDDEN (Katharine Waldo Douglas).

Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

Standard.—"Mrs. Fedden has soaked her pages in Breton tradition and Breton colour. Her story mainly concerns three painters, and her discriminating psychology of these three men is really a remarkable piece of work."**Historical Studies in Philosophy.**

By ÉMILE BOUTROUX, Member of the Institute, Professor of the University of Paris. Authorized Translation by FRED ROTHWELL, B.A. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

Contents.—The History of Philosophy—Socrates—Aristotle—Jacob Boehme—Descartes—Kant.**A Practical Guide to the Modern Orchestra.**

By JAMES LYON, Mus.Doc. Pott 8vo, 1s. net.

. The above forms Vol. IV. of "The Musician's Library." A new series issued in conjunction with Messrs. Stainer & Bell, Ltd.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

BLACKWOOD'S
NEW BOOKS.

"AN IRRESISTIBLY CAPTIVATING BOOK."

CHANCES OF SPORTS OF SORTS IN FIVE CONTINENTS.

By Col. T. A. ST. QUINTIN, late 8th and 10th Hussars. Illustrated. 16s. net.

"Col. St. Quintin's book is better worth reading than most volumes of sporting reminiscences which appear nowadays."—*Times*."The most readable book we have had the luck to come across for a good while....A singularly entertaining book crammed with exciting adventure and enlivened with anecdote."—*Sportsman*."From start to finish there is not a dull page....In every respect author and publisher may be congratulated."—*Athenæum*.

AN ENTERTAINING BOOK.

SERVICE YARNS AND MEMORIES.By Col. G. E. CALLWELL, C.B. 9s.
"Col. Callwell writes with an engrossing pen, and his stories will delight many a reader."—*Dundee Advertiser*."Will be hailed with delight."—*Military Mail*."Col. Callwell belongs without question to that limited class of writers whose services in 'cheering us up' recently earned the benediction of Mr. Balfour."—*Spectator*.

AN EXPLORER'S BOOK.

CHIEFS AND CITIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

Across Lake Chad by way of British, French, and German Territories. By OLIVE MACLEOD. With 250 Illustrations and 3 Maps. 16s. net.

"Miss Macleod's eagerly awaited book is provided with all the elements to command success, and it has the merit which deserves it."—*Daily Chronicle*."A delightful book of travel....Interesting from opening to finish."—*Country Life*."One of the most interesting books of travel published for some years."—*Belfast News-Letter*."A fascinating book."—*Glasgow Herald*.

A NATIONAL EPIC.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Reviewed and Illustrated from Original Documents by G. W. FORREST, C.I.E., ex-Director of Records, Government of India. Vol. III. With Plans and Illustrations. 20s. net.

"Mr. Forrest's book should be on every Englishman's bookshelf."—*Standard*."Mr. Forrest has rendered a national service....Must unquestionably become the standard history of the Mutiny."—*Times*.**SIX EXCELLENT 6/- NOVELS OF THE "BLACKWOOD" QUALITY.*** "The name of BLACKWOOD on a novel is a guarantee of good literature."—*SATURDAY REVIEW*.**†GEORGE WENDERN GAVE A PARTY**

By JOHN INGILIS.

"Mr. Ingilis maintains loyally the excellent traditions which have so long been associated with the House of Blackwood....At once romantic and genial, and fits in with the authentic Blackwood tradition."—*Spectator*."The Party is a triumph; we enjoyed it hugely."—*Glasgow Herald*."A strong book, quick, bright....with admirable technique....Few books work as surely and vividly to their end as this one."—*Daily Chronicle*."Interesting, vital, and full of keen and close observation. 'John Ingilis's' characters are not made in the study; they come out of the living world, and have their roots deep down to it."—*Evening Standard*.**†THE MOON ENDURETH: Tales and Fancies.**

By JOHN BUCHAN, Author of 'Prester John,' &c.

"A classic....A masterpiece....A rare delight to read."—*Sheffield Telegraph*."The Moon Endureth' should be a joy to every lover of finely wrought literature."—*Liverpool Courier*.**YELLOW SANDS: a Holiday Tale.**

By ADAM GOWANS WHYTE, Author of 'The Templeton Tradition.'

"An idyll which charms."—*Scotsman*.**†LUCREZIA BORGIA'S ONE LOVE.**

By H. GRAHAME RICHARDS, Author of 'Richard Somers.'

"A fine romance, finely told."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.**THE HEART OF DELILAH.**

By CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Author of 'The Missing Millionaire.'

"A capital story."—*Scotsman*.**†A DERELICT EMPIRE.**

By "MARK TIME" (H. C. IRWIN), Author of 'A Man of Honour,' 'With Sword and Pen,' &c.

"A rattling good story."—*Mr. HAMILTON FYFE in the Daily Mail*.

† SECOND IMPRESSION.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS,
Edinburgh and London.SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S
LIST.First Large Edition sold out in two weeks.
Third Edition nearly ready.**THE MOUNTAIN GIRL.**

By PAYNE ERSKINE, Author of 'When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 312 pages. With 6 Illustrations by J. DUNCAN GLEASON. 6s.

An Authentic Volume, with hitherto Unpublished Documents.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

By BARON DE MENEVAL. Translated from the French by D. D. FRASER. Demy 8vo, buckram gilt, Illustrated in Collo type, 10s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus post free.

A Book of Utmost Importance to Ladies.

COLOUR IN DRESS.

By GEORGE ASHDOWN AUDSLEY, LL.D., Author of 'Ornamental Arts of Japan,' &c. Fcap. 8vo, fancy cloth, 1s. net; quarter parchment, neatly boxed, 2s. 6d. net.

Of Enormous Value to the Thousands of Lovers of Music.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

By ERNEST FORD, F.R.A.M. Crown 8vo, 264 pages. Illustrated. 5s. net. Detailed Prospectus post free.

A Welcome Volume to All Interested in the Far East.

OUT IN CHINA.

By Mrs. ARCHIBALD LITTLE. New and Cheaper Edition. 182 pages, 1s. 6d.

Will be Appreciated by All Admirers of Caldecott.

RANDOLPH CALDECOTT'S SKETCHES.

With an Introduction by the late HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of 'Academy Notes.' Crown 4to, cloth gilt. 116 Illustrations. 3s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus post free.

. Write for Low's New List of Important Works for Library or Presentation.

London:
EVERY HOUSE, 100, SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1912.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE THREE BRONTËS	33
STEVENSON AS BIOGRAPHER (Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin)	34
A GENIUS AT HIS ZENITH (At the Sign of the Reine Pédaque)	35
TO-DAY IN EGYPT	35
THE NEW IRISH CONSTITUTION	36
ENGLAND: ITS KINGS AND QUEENS (The History of the Royal Family of England)	36
INSURANCE AND THE STATE (Principles of Insurance; National Insurance; Insurance versus Poverty)	37
MR. R. W. BARRETT BROWNING; THE HOME-DRUMMOND LIBRARY	37
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology—Poetry—Bibliography—History and Biography—Geography and Travel—Sports and Pastimes—Sociology, 38; Political Economy—Education—School-Books—Fiction, 39; General, 40)	38-40
A LITERARY COINCIDENCE	40
LITERARY GOSSIP	41
SCIENCE—MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ON THE CONTINENT; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; SOCIETIES; GOSSIP	42-44
FINE ARTS—NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; EXCAVATIONS AT ANTIOCH OF PISIDIA—THE NAME OF ST. LUKE; THE J. E. TAYLOR PICTURES AND DRAWINGS; GOSSIP	45-46
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	47
DRAMA—THE TRANSITION IN DRAMATIC TASTE (From Theatre to Music-Hall); A PERSÉ PLAYBOOK; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; GOSSIP	47-48
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	48

LITERATURE

THE BRONTË SISTERS.

MISS MAY SINCLAIR has not failed to write an interesting book on Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë. How could she? After covering all the ground from Mrs. Gaskell to the Abbé Dimnet, she has remained herself; and this volume is the story of her experiences among the Brontës and their critics, written for those who are as well up in the matter as herself, but still eager to exchange opinions. It is part of the justification for books that they facilitate such exchange of opinions; yet to us it seems not wholly necessary that every stage in their formation should be perpetuated in print. Miss Sinclair's book is too long. She quotes a great number of Emily Brontë's verses in a manner more suited to a newspaper discussion. She should have quoted much more to arrest the ignoramus; far less would have been sufficient for the devotee. The book has only reached a half-way stage to finality.

Evidently Miss Sinclair set to work with some excitement, and that is well; but she must have continued when the excitement had abated, and not waited long enough for after-thoughts. She is too often unsettled without being strongly moved, tired without being calm. Not but what she has put good things into every part of the book, and more than good things. Her insistence on Emily's mysticism, for example, whether that be the right word for it or not, is just and effective; her pages on Emily's "Gondal"

The Three Brontës. By May Sinclair. (Hutchinson & Co.)

poetry show the way to an almost unbroken field. But the whole is an exercise, not an achievement. It is rather the expression of a point of view than really individual. We feel that Miss Sinclair has sacrificed much to a desire to be impressive. Thus she likes to picture the little Brontës in their "unwholesome den" at Haworth:—

"The little fatal room was known as the children's study (you can see, in a dreadful vision, the six pale little faces, pressed together, looking out of the window on to the graves below)."

Yet she commits herself to an opinion which should compel her to accept that unwholesome den, with the moorland, as part of the necessary or "destined" education of the Brontës: she speaks of Haworth schooling them "to a high and beautiful austerity." In another place she remarks that the title of one of Emily's poems—"To the Horse Black Eagle that I rode at the Battle of Zamorna"—"if it were not glorious.... would be (when you think what her life was in that Parsonage) most mortally pathetic." How she dares pity one whom she so admires passes our understanding. In this instance she implies that after all her protestation she does not think much of the inner life compared with the outward; for does she not seem to say it were better to ride a horse into battle than to have wild imaginings and the power to write them down? She thinks that life gave Emily nothing in return for her passionate love of it, that life treated her very ill; yet recalls her early reading of Mrs. Gaskell's book, and her impression, all through, of

"an invisible, intangible presence, something mysterious, but omnipotently alive; something that excited these three sisters; something that atoned, that not only consoled for suffering and solitude and bereavement, but that drew its strength from these things; something that moved in this book like the soul of it; something that they called genius."

We cannot feel sure that she believes in this consolation and atonement.

She has been reading Maeterlinck's charming Maeterlinckian pages on Emily Brontë in "Wisdom and Destiny." She has learnt to write of "the veiled figure at the cross-roads," to say that in the end "life cheated and betrayed" Charlotte Brontë. She has partaken of Maeterlinck intemperately, yet not to the point of a sublime drunkenness. She cannot, therefore, altogether praise that unwholesome den, though—for aught she knows—it was, like the moorland, essential. But she uses the word "destiny" many times. She speaks of Charlotte doing violence to her "destiny" in leaving Haworth. She accounts for the novels as written "because it was their destiny to write them, and because their hour had come." Anne, she says, was "the most mercilessly abused by destiny." But she uses the word only when she approves and praises. Branwell Brontë has no "destiny": "Branwell's case, once for all,

was purely pathological." The difference between sisters and brother, however, is not to be so easily defined. Their strengths and weaknesses were somehow arranged harmoniously for human eyes; his, somehow, were not. In any case Miss Sinclair is using another language when she labels Branwell "a degenerate, as incapable of passion as he was of poetry."

Miss Sinclair writes best about Emily. Emily moves her mysteriously, causing her, for example, to use the terms "a virile adolescent," "so virile and so rich," "her virginal nature," "her virgin and inaccessible beauty," "virgin, not only to passion, but to the bare idea of passion," all within two or three pages. Emily drives her to another inconsistency; for on one page she expresses satisfaction that no "tale of passion" is told of Emily, on another seems to accuse life for giving her no "vision of love," and on the next pronounces that passion was impossible for her. In a generous desire to pour out splendid praise of Emily and abuse of her conditions, Miss Sinclair does not avoid even obvious excess, as when she says, speaking of her "dark, unconscious instinct as of primitive nature-worship" (Swinburne's phrase):—

"That was where she was so poised and so complete; that she touches earth and heaven, and is at once intoxicated with the splendour of the passion of living, and holds her spirit in security and her heart in peace."

She thus adopts a tone rendering impossible the analysis which she could have given, which was to be expected of her, in dealing with "the mystic detachment of this lover of earth"; she contents herself chiefly with quotation and the suggestion of a resemblance to Blake.

She discovers in Emily Brontë's poems the whole spirit of 'Wuthering Heights,' and actual prefigurings of characters and incidents in that book. She says, truly, that Emily's poems cannot be divided into personal and impersonal—that "she was these people" at the battle of Zamorna and elsewhere. Here we cannot but remember how Miss Sinclair has already said that "when Emily wrote of passion, she wrote of a thing that, as far as she personally was concerned, not only was not and had not been, but never could be." She is altogether too dogmatic when she comes to passion. She pronounces that Isabella Linton "was a little animal under her silken skin," and tricked herself into believing that Heathcliff was what he was not, "that her sensualism may justify itself to her refinement." She speaks of Heathcliff's "fiery cleanness," though he did not deny that Linton was his son. She is impatient to be sweeping and surprising. Something has struck her which she expresses by the words: "As far as material action goes, Heathcliff is singularly inert." She supports it unsatisfactorily, as was inevitable, by saying: "He lets things take their course.... He lets Catherine marry Edgar Linton and remain married to him." Furthermore,

she says that "his most overt and violent action is the capture of the younger Catherine. And even there he takes advantage of the accident that brings her to the door of *Wuthering Heights*." But, on the contrary, he brought her to the door by deliberately baiting a trap with the mewling Linton. Equally "overt and violent" were his acts in taking Linton from the Grange, and forcing Mrs. Dean to arrange for him to see Catherine.

Miss Sinclair has not made enough of a point which she has noticed without being able to give it an adequate name. She has an incomplete vision of truth when she says of 'Wuthering Heights' that

"if there never was anything less heavenly, less Christian, than this drama, there was never anything less earthly, less pagan.... It is the drama of suffering born of suffering, and confined strictly within the boundaries of the soul."

She might have made it her business to see this point, and make us see it, more clearly. She might have come nearer to explaining it had she not gone the length of saying that it was through Emily's lack of experience, "through her personal destitution, that her genius was so virile and so rich," feeding on her "stupendous imagination" and on "the still more withdrawn and secret sources of her soul." This prevents her from admitting that there is in Heathcliff, and throughout 'Wuthering Heights,' a something due to lack of experience as well as to positive "mysticism." That something is definitely a weakness, making for unreality rather than spirituality. Heathcliff is partly "a ghoul or afreet," but partly a character in melodrama, because of this lack of experience. A curious thing for Miss Sinclair to explain is that where Emily Brontë is describing the ordinary—Hareton and Catherine reading together, or the whole character of Mrs. Dean—she is at least as satisfactory as when she is describing the extraordinary. To some extent the extraordinary must have been invention, not imagination. When she made Catherine Earnshaw, she created a woman whom she herself would have closely resembled had she been in love; when she made Heathcliff, she did not entirely succeed in creating a man whom she would have closely resembled had she been a man in love.

This does not imply that Emily Brontë would have gained by more experience. She might merely have been checked. What is certain is that she could not have acquired an average materialism. When Isabella is telling of her escape from her husband, she says:—

"Blest as a soul escaped from purgatory, I bounded, leaped, and flew down the steep road; then, quitting its windings, shot direct across the moor, rolling over banks, and wading through marshes, precipitating myself, in fact, towards the beacon light of the Grange. And far rather would I be condemned to a perpetual dwelling in the infernal regions than, even for one night, abide beneath the roof of *Wuthering Heights* again."

The relation which that bears to an ordinary person's description of a four-mile scramble across country is the relation of Emily Brontë to the average materialist. It is waste of time to call her poised and complete. She was narrow, intense, visionary, exceptional—a beautiful and surprising spectacle for the ordinary sons of men and for Miss Sinclair. We do not, however, feel that 'The Three Brontës' has made a sufficient addition to what 'Wuthering Heights' and the poems can tell us about this spectacle.

STEVENSON AS BIOGRAPHER.

THE 'Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin' was published in 1888 with his 'Papers, Literary, Scientific, &c.,' and has since appeared in the limited and expensive editions of Stevenson's works. Now, however, it is added for the first time to the long row of dark-blue volumes which are read by the mass of Stevensonians, people who cannot expect to be rich if they follow their model in the career of artistry, despising "the bestial goddesses, Comfort and Respectability," and that other caricature of divinity which is more potent with the public than Art, Sentimentality.

The 'Memoir' is in several ways of special interest to lovers of Stevenson, for it depicts with singular fidelity and zest an intimate who won admiration by qualities which may fairly be called Stevensonian, though he had others as well. The writing is of Stevenson's best, and he clearly enjoyed the romantic fortunes of Jenkin's family in former generations, the heritage of culture and firm will which enabled his mother to start Hebrew at over sixty and horse-whip a scoundrel with her own hand, and the virtues of the sailor father—selfless, gallant, upright, and rather stupid.

Jenkin, who had seen two revolutions abroad as a boy, engineered much difficult laying of cables in various seas, and spoke four languages with freedom, had through environment as well as heredity an unusual equipment for a scientific professor. His versatility was amply recognized by our reviewer in 1888; and we turn now to his attraction for Stevenson, made clearer after the lapse of years by hints in the 'Letters' and elsewhere which we use for our survey. Jenkin had a spirit and inexhaustible youth that nothing could daunt except his wife's criticism. He emerged into success from a period of strenuous work and small means as boyish as ever, with a dignity and zeal for goodness which made up for the absence of good looks and a showy personality. He is the Cockshot of the essay on 'Talk and Talkers'—"dry, brisk, and pertinacious," as honest about himself as about others. His exploring and tentative mind never became a "saturated solution," to use a chemical

phrase, and we realize with difficulty that he was fifteen years older than his biographer. A devoted son and father, he found time to go thoroughly into Greek dress, sanitary reform, amateur acting, and English metre.

With admirable candour Stevenson has told us how he applied to Jenkin for a certificate of attendance he did not deserve, how he was rebuked for dabbling in society journalism, and how, when he wrote on Salvini's *Macbeth* in *The Academy*, the clear-sighted professor had his comment ready:—

"'No,' he cried, 'that won't do. You were thinking of yourself, not of Salvini!' The criticism was shrewd as usual, but it was unfair through ignorance; it was not of myself that I was thinking, but of the difficulties of my trade which I had not well mastered."

The two friends were well matched in many ways; and, when we read of the "trying lad"; of the megrims of youth, and the vanity which attends that state of life; of the passionate lover of heroism; and of the intolerant talker who could not be depended on to be civil, we cannot help thinking of the professional idler who was to become a master of English, and could himself be similarly irritating.

"I remember [says Stevenson] taking his advice on some point of conduct. 'Now,' he said, 'how do you suppose Christ would have advised you?' and when I had answered that he would not have counselled me anything unkind or cowardly, 'No,' he said, with one of his shrewd strokes at the weakness of his hearer, 'nor anything amusing.'"

The comment is more illuminating than a dozen sentimental rhapsodies. It touches what we may call the minor Pharisaism of a good many artists. They hardly conceive themselves, perhaps, to be not as other men, but they must be, and make it their business to be, vastly more diverting. As for the author, we learn that "the mere act of writing seems to cheer the vanity of the most incompetent."

Of the art as distinguished from the act of writing this book is a notable example. Stevenson, who in a letter to Mrs. Jenkin describes with justice his own sixth chapter as "admirably good," and the French appreciation which follows as "the plum of the book," regards Jenkin, pen in hand, as a "formidable amateur," but still an amateur. The professor was not the average man of science clumsily and obscurely repeating himself; he wrote vividly, and sometimes with distinction; but he said in two pages what could have been as well or better said in one. That comment of Stevenson's is singularly apt to-day, when mere verbosity seems to make reputations, and "to talk like a book" may mean little more than to be casual and slipshod, and thank Heaven with Mrs. Squeers that you are no grammarian.

Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin. By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Longmans & Co.)

A GENIUS AT HIS ZENITH.

It is agreeable to welcome a further addition to the series on which Mr. Lane has been engaged for some years. His undertaking has been a significant portent for modern literature, for it renders the spirit and meaning of a Frenchman with a universal reputation, and with a genius that will surely be gathered into the archives of Continental achievement accessible to English readers. 'La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pédauque,' perhaps the most finished and sustained of all the novels, was written at the meridian of Anatole France's powers, and irradiates a mind which, in its time, has created a constellation of immortals—M. Bergeret, M. Trublet, Maître Bonnard, Thaïs, Gestas, the Procurator of Judæa, and many another. The glory of the book is, of course, Maître Jérôme Coignard, the richest of Rabelaisian figures since Panurge and Gargantua, a most lovable *picaresque*, the most benign of philosophers, the most erudite of roisterers, the sage at once of the cassock and the wine-jar, whose potatoes of wisdom are as deep as his quaffings of the vine—the very epitome of human catholicity in its most human aspects. In no other novel is the writer's delicate irony so apparent, his profound scholarship so searching, his revelation of humanity so endearing and divorced from illusion. The attitude of Anatole France and Meredith towards life coincides in this respect: both are supreme in their analytic perspicuity, in their capacity for visualizing men and women out of a possessed and ordered, yet highly imaginative temperament; and both are supreme from the objective criterion of judgment; that is to say, they speak to us, hardly as of ourselves, but as dwellers upon Parnassus. Here the comparison ends, for the Frenchman, though less brilliant, is more diverse, more tempered, and universal than Meredith. Further, he knows more of life as a whole, of its concrete, material composition and its multiplicity, than the romantic Meredith. He is, of course, a romantic himself, though he is much more careful to keep the cupboard well locked upon the skeleton. But it is futile to attempt to pigeon-hole so conscientious, exact, and fastidious an artist; so discerning and impartial an observer, and so compassionate a thinker. His serenity and knowledge are too Olympian for that. Suffice it to say that in him the artist, the philosopher, the scholar, and the man of the world are fused into a single entity and harmony, rare in the distracted annals of literature.

'La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pédauque' is a storehouse for this spiritual and intellectual furniture, and in craftsmanship is less amorphous and dispersed than 'L'Île des Pingouins.' Its resource, its urbanity, and its cadences are an unquenchable delight. The matchless individuality of

Maître Coignard's eloquence gives him rank in the company of Falstaff, Mr. Shandy, Uncle Toby, Dr. Primrose, Sir Roger de Coverley, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, and Don Quixote. His discourse draws aside the veil, and displays for us what is significant, revealing, and beautiful in the common, average things of life. In no other work does Anatole France show himself so luminously free from prejudice and antipathy, and so keenly alert to the sweetness and salt of existence. Human nature, he sees, is too complex for the simple ironist. He is not ironical at the expense of it, but through it and because of it.

The translation is not, perhaps, quite equal to the best standard of the previous volumes. But it is remarkably industrious and scrupulous work. At any rate, the choiceness of the style is perceptible through its English dress.

MODERN EGYPT.

"MUCH has been done in Egypt in gigantic national enterprises, but these concern principally the people of the country. From the point of view of the foreign resident there is need for more progress and not a little purification."

This sentence strikes the key-note of Mr. Cunningham's book. It is not concerned with the history or the antiquities or the picturesqueness of Egypt, nor with the interests of the fellahin, nor even with the dominant demands of the insatiable tourist. Its business is with the European resident, the man of business, or man of leisure, who lives in Egypt, and the various things that ought to be done for his peace and comfort. It is one of those informing, reforming collections of facts (one can scarcely say books) which are so attractive to the practical man and so repulsive to the man of taste. Mr. Cunningham's journalistic style is expressly adapted to the practical man. The adjective "appalling" is attached to things like female ignorance, and we find the somewhat twined sentence, "One difficulty to [*sic*] the extension of educational facilities is the language." Figures, we are told, "shed an illuminating if harrowing light on" a mandate. Misprints such as "anopholes," Bishop "Gwynne," Sir W. "Willcock," "Assuit," "Ismalia," are too frequent; and the appointment of an "etymologist" to the Agricultural Society confirms the statement already quoted about the "difficulty to" education. A moudir, we may observe, is not a "mayor"; and, although tourists may be satisfied with the direction that in Port Said the *a* is "pronounced as a Cockney would sound it," residents ought to know that the name is a dissyllabic oxytone (*Sa'eed*). Port Said and Giza have something in common, for one is "a haven for the jaded resident from the interior," whilst the other is "a veritable oasis for the

jaded Cairo resident." To say that Lord Kitchener's "conquest of the Soudan alone made Lord Cromer's task possible" is to put the cart before the horse, as much as the statement that Lord Milner's book "will be found to supplement" Lord Cromer's, which it preceded by many years. But as Mr. Cunningham believes that the British arrived in Egypt "in 1885," it is clear that his chronology differs from that in general use.

In spite of obvious faults, 'To-day in Egypt' will do good service if it draws more attention to some serious defects in the present administration of the country. Public security is not what it should be: crimes of violence are increasing in the provinces, and even in Cairo, where numbers of Levantines go armed. "It is time," says Mr. Cunningham, "that Egypt ceased to be the modern Alsatia of Europe." We could point to worse Alsacias, but there is truth in the comparison. It is high time that the "useless and inefficient rabble," to quote Sir Eldon Gorst's definition, of 45,000 *ghafirs*, or watchmen, should be replaced by an adequate constabulary. Public health is another matter in urgent need of attention. The Egyptian death-rate is "appalling," all but 50 in the thousand; whilst of all infants born alive, more than a quarter die in their first year—indeed, during the past eight years 300 out of every thousand. But one native doctor and one midwife attend to a district of 54,000 people. Of course these figures refer mainly to natives, but the conditions which encourage such a death-rate must operate injuriously upon the resident Europeans with whom the author is primarily concerned. Granting the accuracy of Mr. Cunningham's statistics, we think he has done well to press these facts home.

The usual excuse for the inaction of the Egyptian Government in matters affecting Europeans is that the Capitulations bar the way. Undoubtedly the extra-territorial privileges of foreigners are a perpetual drag on reforms in Egypt and a menace to public order. But Mr. Cunningham thinks that this plea is overdone, since the new drainage scheme for Cairo (a Herculean enterprise) and a drastic Press Law were both passed with the consent of the Powers who possess the Capitulations, and in spite of the opposition of various European "vested interests." Since the conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 there can be no question that the difficulties of the Capitulations have diminished; but Mr. Cunningham is in error in thinking that England, in giving France a free hand in Morocco, obtained a concession in regard to the Capitulations in Egypt. The Secret Articles of the 1904 Agreement, which came to light only in November, 1911, expressly state (Art. II.) that the British Government "have no present intention of proposing to the Powers any changes in the system of the Capitulations or in the judicial organization of Egypt." Possibly the "present" intention was modified when Lord Kitchener was sent

At the Sign of the Reine Pédauque. By Anatole France. A Translation by Mrs. Wilfrid Jackson. With an Introduction by W. J. Locke. (Lane.)

To-day in Egypt: its Administration, People, and Politics. By Alfred Cunningham. (Hurst and Blackett.)

to Egypt, and in any case his authority there is a powerful stimulus to a reform of the disastrous state of mismanagement which was allowed to develop after Lord Cromer's retirement. But it must not be forgotten that the goodwill of France is no guarantee that certain other Powers will not use obstruction.

The book is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs, some of which are amusing, e.g., the cigarette factory which has been converted into the new University, with "Université Égyptienne" in large letters along its façade! We learn that this institution boasted an average attendance of thirty male students in 1910, but that in the ladies' department the course of French ethics and psychology was largely attended. It is almost needless to add nowadays that a book of this kind has no index.

The New Irish Constitution: an Exposition and some Arguments. Edited, on behalf of the Eighty Club, by J. H. Morgan. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

A CONTENTIOUS subject lends itself particularly well to discussion from a variety of points of view. The case for Home Rule has been expounded by individual writers on many occasions, but a collection of opinions from more or less prominent persons well qualified to deal with the subject in its special aspects is likely to be of great assistance to all who desire to make more than a superficial study of the leading Parliamentary problem of the year.

Confronted with a score of writers, a reader may feel bewildered, and may require guidance if he does not intend to proceed conscientiously through the book from cover to cover. Prof. Morgan's opening commentary must not be skipped; it places the modern stamp on this Mid-Victorian controversy, and is a clearly reasoned analysis of the proposals at present before Parliament.

Lord MacDonnell follows with an instructive chapter which is of special importance, coming, as it does, from the pen of one who has been closely connected with Irish administration. The most intricate, and in some ways disputable, side of the question is dealt with by Lord Welby in his chapter on 'Financial Relations.' He contends that the Government favour financial autonomy, "but seeks to achieve that end gradually and tentatively." In a spirited passage in his concluding paragraph he disposes of the alternative policy of the Conservatives both in the past and at the present time. The historical section of the book contains some specially interesting chapters, notably those contributed by Prof. Pollard and Mr. Barry O'Brien. The latter manages to compress into thirty pages a complete, and at the same time arresting, account of the English misrule of Ireland during the nineteenth century. No chapter in the book deserves more careful reading. We might also single out Prof.

Hobhouse's few pages on 'Irish Nationalism.' He writes as one who has the faculty of discerning beneath the facts and arguments in the passing phase of a controversy the underlying forces which endure. Mr. Harmsworth's contribution on the congestion of business in Parliament should not be overlooked; and in the last section of the book will be found disquisitions by an interesting group of ecclesiastics on the religious question, each one retaining his own bias, but displaying great breadth of view. The religious difficulty does not loom so large as it did in the storms that raged round the Gladstonian Bills. The spirit of tolerance has grown, even in one generation. But it would be a mistake to suppose that bigotry has finally disappeared.

Lord Dunraven's chapter on 'Devolution' is likely to attract as much attention as any in the book. Individual Unionists have from time to time been ready to face the problem of the better government of Ireland. Were the Unionist party in power to-day, they would probably be attempting to arrive at a solution of some sort, in spite of Ulster Unionist opinion. Their attitude as opponents of the Bill now before the country seems based to some extent on the fact that it is the duty of an Opposition to oppose, and criticism of any detailed and constructive scheme of constitutional reform is comparatively easy. But they no longer lay claim, as a party, to a deep conviction that Ireland should not be allowed the management of her own internal affairs. While there is no perceptible movement of protest or remonstrance against Home Rule in England and Scotland, neither is there, perhaps, any great display of enthusiasm in its favour. It is to be essentially a Parliamentary struggle over the settlement of a dispute of twenty-five years' standing.

In issuing this interesting collection of opinions the Eighty Club have followed a precedent of 1888, when a handbook was published to which Gladstone, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Morley, Lord Thring, and others contributed, and for which Lord Spencer wrote a Preface. The present volume is more ambitious and comprehensive in scope, but it would be an advantage if, like the handbook, it could be published in a cheap, popular edition. Its price, half a guinea, may reduce its usefulness.

ENGLAND: ITS KINGS AND QUEENS.

THIS is avowedly only a compilation. The author disclaims "any pretence to originality or antiquarian research," and says that the only authorities he has consulted are well-known and accessible works. The book is nevertheless very good of its kind. The author is presumably a Roman Catholic, at least he evidently was when he wrote the first volume. In it he denounces the Tudors

The History of the Royal Family of England. By Frederic G. Bagshawe. 2 vols. (Sands & Co.)

as "scourges to the English nation." He describes Henry VIII. as "the meanest, most hypocritical, vicious, blood-thirsty, licentious and . . . ungentlemanlike wretch"—a collection of epithets rivalling that applied by the "select company of Bath footmen" to the greengrocer who provided the historical "swarry." After that he naturally "confesses" that he has "a great respect for Queen Mary . . . and a most cordial detestation for Queen Elizabeth." But in the second volume there is little trace of religious bias. For though he "firmly believes Mary, Queen of Scots, to have been in the conventional sense of the word a perfectly virtuous woman," he gives a very fair account of the last English king of her race and religion, James II., while he is more eulogistic of the first kings of the Protestant Succession than Protestant historians usually are—notably in the case of George I.

The book professes to be an account of "the private history of the several kings and queens, of their children, and of such of their immediate descendants or relatives as have played any part in English history or have lived in England" since the Norman Conquest; and the plan has been well carried out. The most valuable part of the work is the collection of twenty-six genealogical tables. Of curious interest are those which show what a large and increasing number there is in Europe of princes and princesses, descended from James I., who stand before our reigning family in legitimate succession to the Crown of England. There are not only the descendants of Charles I.'s daughter Henriette d'Orléans, through the Savoy line, whose chief representative, Princess Maria Theresa, our Jacobites hail as legitimist Queen of England; but also the descendants of another Duchesse d'Orléans, daughter of the Elector Palatine, the Electress Sophia's elder brother. In this secondary line the Duc d'Orléans, the King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy have all a prior claim to the English throne over that of George V. Mr. Bagshawe accepts the ordinary belief that Henriette d'Angleterre died of poison, being probably unaware of the theory now put forth in France that her symptoms suggest that the cause of death was what we now call appendicitis.

It is a pity that Mr. Bagshawe has omitted one most interesting genealogy which would show how, by the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte to Catherine of Wurtemberg, his issue came very near the succession to the Crown of England after the death of Princess Charlotte of Wales. It was by that marriage that Prince Napoleon, the present Bonapartist pretender, was a cousin of our own royal family before his marriage with a princess of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

In a book so full of facts and dates some errors are inevitable. The date of Henry II.'s death is not 1202; at the Court of France the Duchesse d'Orléans was not "always called Madame"; and "the Duchess of Kent survived her

daughter's accession to the throne" for more than "nearly twenty-two years." In connexion with the marriage of a daughter of the last King of Hanover with her father's secretary in 1880, Mr. Bagshawe says:—

"It is worthy of remark that to insure the legality of this marriage, which was celebrated in England, it was thought necessary to obtain the formal consent of the Crown under the Royal Marriage Act, because, though the Princess was not an Englishwoman either by birth, parentage, or naturalisation, she was a descendant of George II."

Queen Victoria gave more than a formal consent to this morganatic marriage; but her patronage did not make it a lawful marriage for a princess of royal descent in Germany, where, we believe, it was never formally recognized by the Emperor.

INSURANCE AND THE STATE.

THE excellent statement of the theory and practice of insurance by the Assistant Professor of Economics at the Ohio State University, while it naturally is largely concerned with American conditions, yet contains a mass of clear exposition of principles applicable to all countries. It is a matter for regret that the publication of this book did not take place before the introduction of the National Insurance Bill as it would probably have been of service in dispelling at least some of the argumentative fog in which that measure was launched. Dr. Gephart pays little attention to the social aspect of insurance, which has yet to be worked out. Insurance companies do not calculate on risks alone; they add a margin for profit, and we have the statement of the editor of the 'Insurance Register' for 1912 that this has shown a consistent increase since 1888. Now this profit, indicating as it does a steady decline of risk, is both created and subsidized by the community, and bears, in fact, a close analogy to land values. That fact alone furnishes justification, if justification be needed, for the intervention of the State.

Both 'National Insurance' and 'Insurance versus Poverty' may be regarded as responsible statements concerning the Act and its probable working, and Mr. Lloyd George has given each book his blessing in the form of a Preface. Messrs. Carr, Garnett and Taylor supply an able exposition of the Act and its effects upon the various classes of persons concerned, the section on the medical profession being specially clear. The remainder of their book consists of a carefully annotated review of the Act itself. In their search-

Principles of Insurance. By W. F. Gephart. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

National Insurance. By A. S. Comyns Carr, W. H. Stuart Garnett, and J. H. Taylor. (Macmillan & Co.)

Insurance versus Poverty. By L. G. Chiozza Money. (Methuen & Co.)

ing analysis the authors have found perplexity in a goodly proportion of the clauses. The Act provides, for example, for a practical examination of the ability of an unemployed workman in receipt of unemployment insurance in order to test his claim to a higher paid job than the one offered him. The authors' comment is that the actual working "is likely to be extremely difficult, and possibly it may be little more than a dead letter." In other words, unemployment insurance will not always serve as a dyke against inefficiency when the latter is itself the outcome of unemployment. Again, "what is the position of a person who, having been employed within the meaning of the Act, has had no contribution paid on his behalf owing to the default of his employer?" This question will certainly be asked over and over again before Monday, and for some considerable time afterwards, but the Act supplies no definite answer.

Mr. Chiozza Money's book is open to the charge of being a political pamphlet, dedicated to the greater glory of the Liberal Party, and especially of Mr. Lloyd George. So the first part—which is expository—must be treated with caution; for example, the author, having asserted that the threepence contributed by the employer in respect of Health Insurance is virtually an addition to wages, proceeds to enlarge on the benefits resulting from increased wages, overlooking the fact that the fourpence contributed by the employee may put quite a different aspect on the case! The remainder of the book is a careful explanation of the Act, with numerous illustrations of its probable incidence. Many official memoranda, actuarial calculations, &c., issued during the debates on the Bill have been incorporated, and should be of use in the administration of the Act. But the virtues of the work are rather those of illustration than elucidation.

MR. R. W. BARRETT BROWNING.

It is a tragic coincidence that the year in which we have been celebrating the centenary of the birth of Robert Browning should also have marked the extinction of his family through the death of his son. The last public appearance of Mr. Barrett Browning was when he rose from his sick-bed to receive the homage which all Asolo offered to his father's memory on May 7th. He had been seriously ill for some months past. The successive reports which came subsequently from Asolo (where all that could be done for him was done through the devoted friendship of the playmate of his childhood, the Marchesa Peruzzi di Medici, formerly Edith Story) left little hope of permanent improvement; and on the morning of July 8th he died, lamented by a circle of friends which, though not large (since he very rarely left his homes, and they were seldom in large centres of society), was attached to him by sincere affection.

Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning was born on March 9th, 1849, the child of the most romantic and also the most unreservedly happy marriage in the annals

of English literature. To readers of Mrs. Browning's letters his infancy is surrounded with a halo of poetic glory which hardly any mortal career could wholly satisfy. His boyhood, up to the age of 12, was passed amid the great days of the struggle for Italian freedom. After his mother's death in 1861 his father brought him to England, and devoted himself to superintending his education. In 1869 he entered Balliol as a commoner. His interests were artistic rather than literary, and he left Oxford without taking a degree; but the negotiations relating to his residence there laid the foundation of the intimate friendship between his father and Jowett. On leaving the University he devoted himself to the study and practice of art; worked at it in Belgium and elsewhere; had his first picture in the Academy in 1878; and subsequently exhibited frequently in the Academy, the Salon, and elsewhere. He also took up sculpture, in which one of his masters was Rodin; and perhaps the work of art by which he will be best remembered is the bust of his father, of which one version was presented by him to the Browning Settlement in Walworth, while another remained in his own keeping. In 1887 he married Miss Fannie Coddington of New York, and thenceforth for several years his principal home was the Palazzo Rezzonico at Venice, which he had bought with his father's assistance, and where, as the commemorative tablet now records, his father died in 1889.

During the latter part of his life Mr. Barrett Browning retired from the active practice of his art as painter and sculptor; but his artistic faculty found exercise in the decoration and improvement of the houses which he successively occupied. In the Rezzonico, besides considerable restoration of the building itself, he gave much-needed attention to the fine ceiling by Tiepolo; and when, in 1906, he sold the Rezzonico and bought the Torre all' Antella, some miles outside Florence, he had ample scope for his taste in the transformation of the house and gardens. He was devoted to the memory of his father and mother, and, in addition to the house at Asolo, which was the delight of the poet's last days, he acquired the famous Casa Guidi in Florence, the home of his parents' married life. His aunt, Miss Sarianna Browning, made her home with him until her death; and a delightful privilege it was to their friends to be entertained with the unfailing courtesy and ungrudging hospitality which were characteristic of both of them. With the Italian peasantry, whether at Asolo or at Florence, he was on the friendliest of terms. He did not—at any rate, in later years—seek society, but he had a natural, unaffected simplicity and good temper which were very attractive to those who knew him; and his abilities, though overshadowed by the fame of his parents, were considerable. It is not only as the breaking of a link with the two great poets that his death will be regretted both in England and in Italy.

K.

THE HOME-DRUMMOND LIBRARY.

ON Monday, July 1st, and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Col. H. S. Home-Drummond of Blair Drummond, the most important books being the following: C. Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, 3 vols., 1847, 29s. 10s. Catlin, *North American Indian Portfolio*, 1844, 29s. Fielding, *Miscellanies*, 3 vols., 1743, 20s. La Borde, *Choix de Chansons*, 4 vols., 1773, 126s. Sowerby, *English Botany*, 41 vols., 1790-1849, 35s. Van Dyck, *Icones Principum*, n.d., 310s. A collection of the Bannatyne Club publications, 1823-67, 62s. *Life of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel*, 2 vols., MS., 1737, 60s. The total of the sale was 2,506l.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

S.P.C.K. : FORM OF ADMISSION TO CLASS FOR INQUIRERS AND FOR CATECHUMENS, in the Chigogo Language, 3d.; **BIBLE QUESTIONS**, in the Ronga Language, 1/6; **A SHORT FORM OF SERVICE FOR THE ADMISSION OF INQUIRERS AND CATECHUMENS** (Sagalla), 2d.; **FIRST READING LESSONS**, with the Lord's Prayer (Sagalla), 3d.; **HYMNS**, in the Sagalla Language, by J. A. and E. K. Wray, 8d.; **A FIRST CATECHISM**, with the Lord's Prayer, &c. (Sagalla), 3d.; **FORM OF ADMISSION TO CLASS FOR INQUIRERS AND FOR CATECHUMENS**, in the Kiswahili Language, 3d.; **HELPFUL THOUGHTS FOR NATIVE GIRLS**, in the Xosa Language, 4d.; **COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS**, in the Language of the Cree Indians of North-West America, compiled by the late Right Rev. John Horden, Revised Edition, 1/; and **A GUIDE TO LUGANDA PROSE COMPOSITION**, prepared by the Rev. F. Rowling, 2/4

Serviceable manuals and introductions to these little-known languages.

Poetry.

Browning (R.), WORKS, with Introductions by F. G. Kenyon: Vol. III. **LURIA, A SOUL'S TRAGEDY, DRAMATIC LYRICS, DRAMATIC ROMANCES**, 10/6 net.

Smith & Elder

With the third volume of this excellent edition its merits stand out conspicuously. The 'Dramatic Lyrics' and 'Dramatic Romances' include some of the best of Browning's poetry, but they differ widely in their autobiographic or purely dramatic import, and the forty-eight pages of the Introduction clear up doubts and confusions, some of which have been widely prevalent. Modern sources of information, such as the careful labours of Hall Griffin, have been fully used, and the editor even goes beyond his scheme by supplying some explanations—e.g., of Latin and painters' names.

Gouldsbury (Cullen), SONGS OUT OF EXILE, being Verses of African Sunshine, Shadow, and Black Man's Twilight, 3/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

It is obvious whence Mr. Gouldsbury has obtained his inspiration, and much of his verse is prone to reproducing Mr. Kipling's mannerisms. His metres have the tinkling jog-trot swing which that writer popularized, and the coinage of which is capable of such insidious debasement. But on the whole the author is less metallic than his kindred of the same school. His virtue is a kind of dramatic incisiveness and vehemence, reinforced by bold imagery. In places his verse is adorned with sentimental commonplace such as this:—

She stands before me as she did in that golden year
When I gathered these pitiful relics and kept them—
pour souvenir.

Norman (Oswald), SONNETS, 3/6 net. Nash

Mr. Oswald Norman is a strenuous sonneteer with a leaning towards the commemorative. He writes "In Memoriam" sonnets on Dr. B., King Edward VII., G. T. C., R. F. Doherty, the Great Lafayette, "Dash," and "Tip." His verse betrays a respect for platitudes that borders on adoration.

Vergili (P.) Maronis Opera Omnia, EX RECENSIONE HENRICI NETTLESHIP A JOANNE P. POSTGATE RELECTA, 31/6 net per set.

Macmillan, and Lee Warner

We are glad to welcome another issue of the Riccardi Classical Series in the shape of the Virgil before us. It is well-nigh impossible to say anything fresh as to the merits of either book or author, but we take the opportunity of stating that the Head Master of Eton is having a special edition of the Virgil printed as a "leaving book." There can be no better education for the taste of a young man belonging to the class which has exceptional chances of book-buying than one of the classics printed at the Riccardi Press. The ordinary edition of the Virgil is issued in two volumes, of which the first has been sent out a fortnight or so before the other, to give those interested an opportunity of seeing it before the end of the season. The text is that of Nettleship and Prof. Postgate, and only 500 copies are printed.

Bibliography.

Catalogue of an Exhibition of Books, Broad-sides, Proclamations, Portraits, Autographs, &c., illustrative of the History and Progress of Printing and Book-selling in England, 1477-1800, held at Stationers' Hall, 25-29 June, by the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers, 1/

An account of over a thousand rare books and broadsides printed in England or in English abroad, some of them unique. They are described by their owners. This catalogue merits careful study by all English bibliographers. We noticed the Exhibition a fortnight ago.

History and Biography.

Bodkin (M. McDonnell), GRATTAN'S PARLIAMENT, BEFORE AND AFTER, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

Grattan, Mr. McDonnell Bodkin admits, liberated the Irish Parliament from English control, but did not submit it to the control of the people of Ireland. Grattan's Parliament "faintly represented the views of the Protestant minority; the great Catholic majority it did not represent at all." But the author agrees with the present leader of the Nationalist Party that it is better for a country to govern itself badly than to be well governed by a foreign nation, and he goes so far as to say that the years between the establishment of this Parliament and the Union in 1800 were the brightest in the history of Ireland. His account of the period in question is given in graphic and picturesque language. The parliamentary scenes, the debates in which Grattan's eloquence played such a conspicuous part, and sketches of the chief actors in this short parliamentary episode are all drawn with a dramatic touch and a freedom of expression which make an arresting narration of a period in Irish history with which Englishmen are not too familiar. No one could accuse the author of impartiality. The volume contains a number of interesting portraits and illustrations of the Irish Parliament House in the eighteenth century.

Canterbury and York Society: DIOCESIS CANTUARIENSIS, REGISTRUM MATTHEI PARKER, Pars Tertia; and DIOCESIS HEREFORDENSIS, REGISTRUM JOHANNIS DE TRILLEK, Pars Secunda.

The Society, 124, Chancery Lane

The Canterbury and York Society are again to be congratulated on their output. The recent issue comprises 430 pages of the

register of John de Trillek, Bishop of Hereford from 1344 to 1361, transcribed and edited by Mr. J. H. Parry; and the third part of Archbishop Parker's register, edited by the Rev. Dr. Frere. The September issue also promises to be larger than usual, dealing with the dioceses of Carlisle and Lincoln.

Hertz (Gerald Berkeley), THE MANCHESTER POLITICIAN, 1750-1912, with a Preface by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

Considerable research has been applied to this essay on the evolution of Manchester politics, and the most interesting part of the book describes the industrial development of the city. Recent years have complicated the political expression of local conditions; the industrial needs of the city no longer determine her representation at Westminster. Although the book is written with a strong political bias, the author is to be congratulated upon the manner in which he has throughout prevented his politics from colouring his history. The book is a valuable and sane study of the evolution of political opinion.

Geography and Travel.

Fea (Allan), OLD-WORLD PLACES, 10/6 net.

Nash

Mr. Fea's rapid, vigorous pen and well-handled camera give an appetizing description of old houses and other domestic antiquities of the Southern Midlands.

Folliott-Stokes (A. G.), THE CORNISH COAST AND MOORS, 12/6 net.

Greening

Following the coastguard path round the Cornish littoral, Mr. Folliott-Stokes has noted some picturesque spots hitherto unknown to the maker of guide-books. He shows a keen eye for landscape, and is more convincing in description than in his rhapsodies on the religion and customs of primeval man. The book contains many good photographs.

Marr (J. E.), NORTH LANCASHIRE, 1/6

Cambridge University Press

This volume of the Cambridge County Geographies maintains the system and balance characteristic of an excellent series, and is distinguished by the care given to descriptions of the soils of various localities.

Sports and Pastimes.

Ranjitsinhji (K. S.), THE JUBILEE BOOK OF CRICKET, 1/ net.

Nelson

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 21, 1897, p. 251.

Sociology.

Nearing (Scott and Nellie M. S.), WOMAN AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, A DISCUSSION OF THE Biologic, Domestic, Industrial, and Social Possibilities of American Women, 6/6 net.

Macmillan

A sensible, useful, derivative book, greatly to be recommended to readers who are just beginning to think about the position of women, but containing nothing that is original or new. A displeasing tone of dogmatism would have been mitigated if the authors had restricted themselves to writing about "women" instead of "woman."

Wilde (Oscar), THE SOUL OF MAN UNDER SOCIALISM, 1/ net.

Humphreys

Very thoroughly does this discourse reveal the man of fine, penetrating ideas, but of such varying moods as to make us doubt if the liberty of action here demanded can be accorded without danger to society as a whole.

Though we are quite in accord with all he says regarding the present stultification of individual development, the need for

building up personal restraint—even if, owing to our present unregenerate state, the process appears sacrificial—before razing the barriers set up by the existing phase of civilization, is only too apparent. We heartily congratulate the publisher on this presentable issue at a moderate price.

Political Economy.

Orr (John), TAXATION OF LAND VALUES AS IT AFFECTS LANDOWNERS AND OTHERS, 1/ net. King

Mr. Orr contends that rates and taxes, however levied, always ultimately fall as a deduction from the rent of land. To arrive, therefore, at what ought really to be considered the economic rent of land, we should add rates and taxes to "landlord's rent." A gradual transference of all rates and taxes to the land would, he considers, be of advantage to landlords by securing impartial and fair valuation, would stimulate the producing machine, and would even accelerate "moral development." Mr. Orr, who proclaims himself a disciple of Turgot, has not the clarity and force of his master, and his contentions will not be universally accepted; but he has written a book specially interesting just now.

Education.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE TEACHERS' BOOK OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 3/6 net. Macmillan

It is now almost universally recognized that "constructiveness on the part of the child is of the essence of education." This is a timely and valuable volume dealing with handwork and its application, not as a separate additional subject in itself, but as a means of supplementing and accenting the instruction given, whether in arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, nature study, or needlework. The book is, perhaps, especially intended for those overworked and industrious teachers, anxious to keep abreast with the times, whose opportunity for obtaining the necessary advice is limited, but parents, and, indeed, all teachers except those fortunate few who have already done so, would be well advised to assimilate the general principles on which Mr. Lay bases a system bridging the gap which for so long existed between the kindergarten and the senior school.

Newland (H. Osman), LOCAL GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK ON EDUCATION, 6/ net. Griffin

Handbooks, packed with facts, are in the nature of things somewhat dry and characterless; and too commonly they are also platitudinous. The present volume is no exception; and is, moreover, officially cautious to a degree likely to irritate any reader endowed with constructive imagination. It is surely curious that in the section upon co-education there should be no reference to the existence of mixed schools in Scotland. As a work of reference this compendium appears to be exact and copious.

School-Books.

Kenny (E. J.), EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION, Books I.-III., 4d. each. Arnold

These little books contain nothing unnecessary, but consist of well-graded exercises of almost every conceivable type, and may be confidently recommended.

Mercer (J. W.), EXERCISES FROM 'THE CALCULUS FOR BEGINNERS,' 3/ Cambridge University Press

This elementary handbook is supplied with answers to the problems.

Musket (J.), EXERCISES IN ENGLISH, INTER-MEDIATE AND SENIOR CLASSES, 2/ Bakendine

Exercises in grammar, composition, précis, prosody, &c., suitable for the higher forms, and just below Matriculation standard. The recommendations of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Terminology have been followed.

Wilson (Frank William), FREE COMPOSITION IN GERMAN, 1/6 Arnold

The exercises contained in this manual are intended for pupils who have already passed a year in the study of German. A short story, poem, or proverb is taken as the basis of each lesson, to be rewritten with various changes.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), LADY DOROTHY'S INDISCRETION, 6/ Ward & Lock

Mr. Applin has curious ideas of a compromising situation. Lady Dorothy's indiscretion, which leads to a train of harrowing misfortunes, was nothing more than a childish escapade upon which no person in his senses could put a wrong construction. The author, however, has been pleased to view the matter otherwise, and the result is an artificial story of little interest.

Blyth (James), THE HIDDEN FEAR, 6/ F. V. White

Medical disquisitions thinly disguised as novels should at least be accurate in detail. Here the sleeping-sickness parasite is referred to as the Leishman Donovan, with which it has no connexion. Again, on p. 282, in describing an operation, the author says "a carbolic spray hissed," but these sprays have been obsolete for some years. The "hidden fear," the subject of the tale, is a dread of hereditary insanity.

Davis (W. S.), THE FRIAR OF WITTENBERG. Macmillan

The figure which Froude declared to have made a deeper mark on the history of mankind than any individual man except Mohammed is one which has inspired comparatively few novelists. To make use of a Lutheran theme to full effect two contrasting settings are essential—North and South, Protestant and Catholic, but it needs a touch of genius to do justice to their possibilities. The author rings up the curtain on the profligacy, intellectual licentiousness, and elegant sloth of the Papal Court of Leo X. From this introduction to scoffing stewards of sacred mysteries he takes us to a Saxony maddened with the exactions of Rome, and ripe for the coming of the miner's son whose theological radicalism, untempered by any grace of personality or manner—even of balanced moderation—was to set the world on fire. By another perfectly legitimate device, the affections of Luther's knightly champion are made to alternate between the allurements of a cardinal's daughter and the grace of a Saxon nun. Mr. Davis is conscientious, but not inspired. He seems to have grasped all the essentials for his story, but to have missed material for its trimming. The historian is dominant, and romance loses in the process; but, while lacking any compelling current of interest, this is not a book to be left unfinished or unappreciated.

Donovan (Dick), THE TRIUMPHS OF FABIAN FIELD, CRIMINOLOGIST, 6/ White

Ten short stories in which the genius of Fabian Field proves triumphant over all difficulties, and brings happiness to the innocent and punishment to the guilty. They are amusing enough of their kind, but we advise small doses at a time.

Everett-Green (E.), GALBRAITH OF WYN-YATES, 6/ Stanley Paul

A familiar figure—the rich maiden who begins by hating her middle-aged guardian irrationally, and ends by loving him immoderately—makes yet another appearance in this melodramatic tale. The drawing of the masterful guardian suggests faintly—very faintly—the Brontë touch, but the other characterization is wholly wanting in vitality. The construction of the story, though mainly on conventional lines, has enough ingenuity to make it a fairly agreeable specimen of the kind of narrative which is read merely with a desire to see how it ends.

Flowerdew (Herbert), THE ROOM OF MIRRORS, 2/ net. Nash

This entertaining story of a journalist who is duped into supplying "copy" to a realistic French novelist has already been published under the title of 'The Realist.' It is as full of surprises for the reader as it was for the unfortunate journalist, and that is saying a great deal.

Gould (F. J.), STORIES FOR YOUNG HEARTS AND MINDS, 2/6 Allen & Co.

"The world all dark—blind. The world all silent—deaf. The world all shut up in walls so that our tongue can speak no word to it—dumb." This, the opening paragraph of a chapter dealing with Helen Keller's life, is typical of the staccato style Mr. Gould adopts. His long experience of story-telling in all parts of the world has doubtless taught him exactly where and how to focus attention, but the reader of these tales will in some cases find the extreme brevity and jerkiness of the phrasing a drawback. It is issued under the auspices of the Moral Education League, and its wide range of literary sources and ethical teaching should commend it to those who appreciate the educational utility of altruistic stories.

Lanciarini (Giuseppe), THE STORY OF A CAT, No. 42, translated by A. G. Bartram, 3/6 Drane

The adventures of this feline wanderer do not strike us as being of a sufficiently diverting character to justify the labour that their translation into English must have involved. The style is stilted and archaic.

Leighton (Marie Connor), THE MISSING MISS RANDOLPH, 6/ Ward & Lock

The reader of this book may look forward to plenty of excitement, for into it are crowded enough incidents to make good plots for at least a dozen novels. Few persons living, we feel sure, can boast of so varied and storm-tossed a career as the beautiful and guileless heroine, thrown as she is from the lap of luxury into prison and out again, from one disguise to another, to final peace and happiness. The story is amusing, but the author should give herself time to pay more attention to detail. It is surely unusual for the manager of iron-works to address his master's daughter as "my lovely Miss So-and-So" when speaking to her, and the book is full of such things.

Long's Sixpenny Net Cloth Novels: BY RIGHT OF PURCHASE, by Harold Bindloss; and THE OTHER SARA, by Curtis Yorke.

Lurgan (Lester), THE BAN, 6/ Stanley Paul

Due merit must be attributed to Mr. Lurgan for devising a species of "ban" comparatively unacknowledged in fiction. The mystery surrounding it also is artistically sustained, the catastrophe arriving unexpectedly and with dramatic effect. On the other hand, we doubt whether the persons concerned would have behaved so disgracefully under a trial which, after all, by no means takes the worst form possible in such

cases; and the characterization generally appears to us conventional, and conventional, moreover, on old-fashioned lines.

MacNab (Winifred M.), CROWNS, 6/ Lynwood

A good bustling story of the 'Prisoner of Zenda' order, full of incident, and concerning crowns both spiritual and temporal.

Mallock (W. H.), A HUMAN DOCUMENT, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

A thoughtful presentation of the spiritual advantages of a more enlightened relationship between the sexes occurs in this cheap edition of the work of a well-established writer.

Martin (Stuart), INHERITANCE, 6/ Ouseley

This tale begins in a pleasantly enough narrative style, but deteriorates into mere sensationalism before the end. Moreover, so far as character-drawing is concerned, it would be difficult to imagine a more unnecessarily hysterical and mystery-making figure than the parson. But while these defects gravely depreciate the value of the book, they cannot rob it altogether of worth. For, dealing in the main with the apparently fruitless efforts of a young Lancashire cottonspinner to improve the conditions of his mills in the face of dogged opposition on the part of his workpeople, it is also concerned with one of the worst scandals underlying our country's industrial conditions. Sir James Yoxall, in his preface to the book, amply demonstrates the necessity for an appeal on behalf of the twelve-year-old children, colloquially called "half-timers," whose fifteen hours in school and thirty hours among thundering looms every week result in physical and moral starvation.

Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), THE SILENCE BROKEN, 6/ Mills & Boon

The fourteen excellent short stories here brought together mostly deal with modern life under idealized social conditions. Grand dukes and duchesses play a prominent part in a rose-scented atmosphere. The collection forms an amusing and entertaining book.

Scott (Firth), THE RIDER OF WAROONA, 6/ Long

This is a surprising record of life in the Australian bush, wherein masquerade and murder flourish. To the uncritical reader, content to accept all the improbabilities of the situations evolved, the story may offer some amusement.

Sieveking (I. Giberne), THE GREAT POSTPONEMENT, 6/ Ouseley

This book is mainly a warning to Englishwomen about to marry Frenchmen. Many women, says the author, go through the service of matrimony without complying with the international regulations, only to find there is no legal bond. In spite of much painstaking and thoughtful writing the story moves heavily, and the reliance upon coincidence is far too onerous.

Stanton (Coralie) and Hosken (Heath), THE SWELLING OF JORDAN, 6/ Stanley Paul

The authors have here succeeded in evolving a thoroughly sensational plot, and at the same time telling their story in thoroughly readable language. It would be unfair to prospective readers to forestall any of the thrills, so we will only say that the story hinges upon the release of a body from a glacier after fifteen years' entombment. If as much trouble had been taken in character-sketching as has been expended over the plot, a noteworthy novel might have resulted.

Thomas (Bertha), PICTURE TALES FROM WELSH HILLS, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin

'The Madness of Winifred Owen,' with which this book opens, is a good story told in a picturesque way. It is followed by 'The Only Girl,' well-told and pathetic, and equally picturesque. The other seven stories that make up the volume are commonplace, and the characters, with the exception of Mrs. Rosser in 'The Way He Went,' have not held our attention.

Tynan (Katharine), ROSE OF THE GARDEN, 6/ Constable

This is a history, with imaginary amplifications, of that charming woman Lady Sarah Lennox, and the additions, though they have imperilled, have not destroyed, the peculiar delightfulness of the heroine. Consequently the novel, like Lady Sarah's own letters, brings us, unquestioning, to her feet; and only after we have closed the pages do we begin to wonder wherein the spell consisted. Partly, no doubt, in the fact that, like the Frenchwoman of the anecdote, she never did anything out of nature; partly in the frankness with which she accepted life, and the entire absence from her character of any pretence. To be at once so sincere and so good-tempered is to be almost great. The author of 'Rose of the Garden' wrongs her by introducing a note of sentimentality and of passionate penitence entirely foreign to her large serenity. She saw too clearly ever to bewail the past, and was one of those who, while they may regret profoundly, do not repent. This very simplicity and reality, which had made her incapable of keeping up the externals of married life after accepting a lover, made it also impossible that she should afterwards remarry her husband, as he desired—a wish of which she fully recognized the fineness. Because of these qualities, again, she was able, when all the storms of youth were behind her, to accept the belated love that came to her and to marry a man as quietly noble as herself. Her friends would have had her retain the romantic attitude, and continue to live solely for her daughter; thus only, they thought, could she observe "propriety" and "dignity," and retain "the good opinion and esteem of everybody." But she, incapable as usual of pose, married the man who had won her heart, and became the proud and honoured mother of the Napiers. It is one of the triumphs of sheer character that, in spite of a technical loss of reputation, she kept the respect of every man and woman who had ever known her, and keeps ours still across the interval of over a century. That the author has not seriously impaired her charm shows that a novelist who is also a poet can succeed where one who was merely pedestrian must have failed.

Van der Veer (Lenore), WAYFARERS, 1/ Putnam

A short story descriptive of life in a sanatorium for phthisis. The characters include a semi-insane and drunken doctor and a Polish exile who sacrifices his life to save that of a girl patient. The style is vivid and picturesque, but the theme is inclined to morbidity.

Young (F. E. Mills), GRIT LAWLESS, 6/ Lane

This tale, the scene of which is laid in South Africa, has plenty of incident, but it is a pity that the author should waste her talents as a story-teller on a plot so puerile and characters so impossible. The hero is a mannerless and tiresome person who, having been cashiered from the Army for cowardice under fire, proceeds to "go to the devil," for which he blames in long tirades the unsympathetic attitude of

his friends and the intolerant virtue of his wife. We might have been spared the machinations of "Tottie," and other incidental absurdities. The book is exceptionally well bound and printed.

General.

Army Review (The), July, 1/ Stationery Office

Malvery (Olive Christian), A YEAR AND A DAY, 6/ Hutchinson

Mrs. Mackirdy has frequently shown a fine daring in exposing the unfavourable conditions under which several industries, especially those practised by women, are sometimes carried on. To many it may appear that it must have required even greater courage to bestow, as she does in the present volume, laudatory advertisements (doubtless merited) on various well-known firms. The author's admirable "enthusiasm of humanity" pervades all the articles here included, but we could wish that the sense of humour which she claims as a cherished possession had intervened to qualify her frankly expressed appreciation of the social services rendered by herself. A certain incoherence—the result undoubtedly of a great sorrow—is throughout pathetically manifest, and on this ground we must account as we can for the inclusion of a particularly virulent attack upon the medical profession generally, a special exception being made in favour of women doctors.

Stofford (Francis), LIFE'S GREAT ADVENTURE, 5/ net. Duckworth

These essays are not easy to class. While they reveal at every turn a mind to which the word "Imperial" is the note of English politics, and women are mothers rather than human beings, they show no less clearly a sensibility to the virtue of rebellion and the inner conflicts of the individual nature. In short, the writer of 'Life's Great Adventure' has a personality of his own, which seems to have been shaped by some rather unusual course of experience, and a style the merits of which suggest a slightly earlier and more leisured period than ours.

A LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

22, Warwick Avenue, Maida Hill, W., June 30, 1912.

WHEN I called the attention of Barham's surviving daughter—Lady Bond—to the letter in your columns on June 1st suggesting that her father had appropriated Sydney Smith's versified receipt for a salad, she referred me to the following passage on p. 118 of 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Third Series, R. Bentley, 1847:—

"Nov. 17, 1832.—Dined with Mr. (Sydney) Smith. He told me of the motto he had proposed for Bishop B—'s arms, in allusion to his brother the well-known fish-sauce projector, *Gravi jampridem Saucia curâ.*"

"In a few days afterwards, Mr. Barham received by post the following invaluable recipe; it was forwarded by post without signature or comment of any kind; he had of course far too much respect for the modesty of the author to hazard even a conjecture as to his name. Some of our readers may be less scrupulous; under any circumstances it is commended to the serious consideration of all housekeepers possessed of a spark of culinary enterprise, their special regards being requested to the final monition:—

A Receipt for Salad, last edition."

The version given as Barham's by your correspondent follows, with the note:—

"N.B. As this salad is the result of great experience and reflection, it is to be hoped young salad-makers will not attempt any improvements upon it."

R. ASHE KING.

Literary Gossip

A WHITE PAPER containing the yearly Civil List of Pensions was published at the end of last week. It is sad to realize that the widows of such men as Sir W. Q. Orchardson and Sir W. H. Russell and an artist like Mr. Arthur Hughes need assistance. The three daughters of Sowerby the botanist, Mrs. Podmore, Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Cecil Sharp, and Mr. C. F. Keary have all in their several ways claims to recognition, for they represent work which can hardly be popular. On the other hand, there must, we think, be more deserving cases than that of Mr. F. T. Bullen, whose "literary merits" have been amply recognized. It would be interesting to know whose advice the authorities take in making these awards, which are occasionally surprising.

THE bicentenary of the birth of Rousseau is producing a crop of books concerning him, among which we note 'L'Affaire Jean-Jacques Rousseau,' by M. Édouard Rod, and 'J.-J. Rousseau jugé par les Français d'aujourd'hui,' a volume of studies and poetical tributes.

THE two names mentioned for the Nobel prize of this year are Henri Bergson and Gerhard Hauptmann.

THE chairman of the fifth Erewhon dinner, Mr. H. Festing Jones, Butler's collaborator in music and future biographer, has in hand the search for a philosophic dialogue by Butler on the 'Origin of Species' which appeared in *The Press* of Christchurch, New Zealand, or possibly some other paper of that country, in 1861 or the following year. From the correspondence published in *The Press* of June 1st this year, it seems clear that the dialogue is not, as was thought, beyond recovery, and that it was actually seen and approved by Darwin. There was a reply by a local bishop ("very rich," according to Darwin), and a rejoinder, anonymous, by Butler, attacking himself to keep up the deception—all of which raises great expectations.

We hope that the keen research initiated by Mr. Festing Jones will have its due reward. He has, we think, shown that the dialogue is not any other of the early papers of Butler now known, but that directly referred to in chap. i. of 'Unconscious Memory':—

"I became one of Mr. Darwin's many enthusiastic admirers, and wrote a philosophic dialogue (the most offensive form, except poetry and books of travel into supposed unknown countries, that even literature can assume) upon the 'Origin of Species.'"

DR. A. KOSZUL, well known for his work on English, has just published in Paris the first volume of an 'Anthologie de la Littérature Anglaise.' It covers the period 'Des Origines au XVIII^e Siècle,' and includes historical introductions and notes. The second volume, which will bring the scheme up to our own times, is in the press.

It is rumoured that a new weekly journal written on distinctive lines, to whose columns many eminent writers will contribute, will shortly be published by Messrs. Dent. The title of the new-comer has not been ascertained, but the successful "Everyman" seems likely to be used.

THE authors of various articles appearing in the July issue of *The Edinburgh Review* are mentioned. Mr. Harold Cox, the new editor, thus follows a practice in which *The Quarterly* has already indulged. The signing of contributions is part of the increasingly personal journalism of to-day, on which much might be said. For one thing, it is apt to lead to reliance on established reputations, and give little chance to less known, but equally competent writers.

M. CHARLES BÉMONT calls attention in the *Revue Historique* to a new and independent account of the movement which put Lady Jane Grey upon the throne and brought about the rebellion headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt. This appears in the narrative of Hugues Cousin le Vieux, a "fourrier" or quartermaster of Charles V., a French version of which has been discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Cousin is not always accurate in his dates, and his point of view may be judged from his statement that Wyatt was an atheist disguised as a Protestant. Yet his story is that of an eyewitness, and he declares that during her brief reign the supporters of Lady Jane contrived to cut off the ears, noses, and tongues before execution of those who cried that Mary Tudor was the rightful queen of England; and that the Duke of Northumberland took with him to France rings and jewels out of the Crown treasure for the purpose of bribing those French politicians and courtiers to whom he offered to cede Calais and Guisnes. Cousin further says that Wyatt's rebellion was backed by the French, and that Elizabeth's complicity in it was patent to every one.

FOR the first time, perhaps, in the history of secondary education, a great library has been bequeathed to a Girls' High School. The bequest was made by the late C. J. Ryland, a well-known book-collector in the West of England, to Colston's High School, Bristol, and includes not only standard works and books of reference, but also many others on a variety of subjects. There are altogether some 12,000 volumes.

A MEMORIAL, which was extensively signed by scholars of all denominations, was recently presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by a deputation headed by Bishop Boyd Carpenter and the Dean of Norwich. It invited the Archbishop to appoint a committee to correct the Authorized Version of the New Testament "in those places only where it was erroneous or misleading or obscure." His Grace, in replying, asked the memorialists to provide a specimen of the kind of revision they desired, and

suggested the Epistle to the Hebrews as the book to be undertaken.

The Archbishop's challenge has been accepted by two of those to whom it was addressed, and next Tuesday the Cambridge University Press will publish 'The Epistle to the Hebrews, an Experiment in Conservative Revision,' by "Two Clerks." The desire of the two revisers has been to produce such a version as will, to the unlearned reader, appear to be none other than that with which he is familiar.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT has written his impressions of America, and the book will be published in the early autumn by Mr. Martin Secker, under the title of 'Their United States.'

AMONGST the most interesting productions of the coming autumn season in the book-world should be the volume of reminiscences of Henry Labouchere now in preparation by Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, which is to be published by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons. Mr. Jerningham's acquaintance with Labouchere extended over nearly forty years.

MESSRS. MAUNSEL & Co. will publish immediately 'Aspects of the Irish Question,' by Mr. Sydney Brooks. After dealing with the past and the present problems of the country, the author treats of the new elements—'The Farmer and the Future,' 'The Irish Gentry,' 'The Church and the Religious Issue'—and concludes with a consideration of the Home Rule Bill.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS write:—

"One of your notes in the current *Athenæum*, commenting upon the issue of Ruskin's works in small volumes, proceeds to suggest that the pott 8vo size is particularly convenient, and suited to the works of such writers as Lytton and Reade. May we draw your attention to the fact that our 'St. Martin's Library' is in pott 8vo, and that, as the owners of the Reade copyrights, we have published in this series two of Reade's major works? These are 'The Cloister and the Hearth' (with thirty-two illustrations) and 'It is Never Too Late to Mend.'"

Associating the "St. Martin's Library" mainly with *belles-lettres* and history, we had forgotten that it included Reade. We are glad to be reminded that two of his novels have appeared in this handy form, and hope for more.

WE regret to announce the sudden death last week of Mr. C. H. Spence, principal master of the Modern side of Clifton College. Mr. Spence was not only an admirable schoolmaster, but also a man of real ability and wide interests and activities. He was conspicuous among his profession as one of the most energetic upholders of the teaching of boys in "civics" and the duties of citizenship. He was also an active member of the Council of the Historical Association. His numerous occasional publications attest both the variety and the strength of his interests.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ON THE CONTINENT.

In June, 1910, the Carnegie Foundation published a report on medical education in the United States and Canada; this interesting account is found in 'Bulletin No. 4.' Its publication was received so enthusiastically that Mr. Flexner was invited to make further observations. His present volume is intended to give a picture of contemporary medical education in Great Britain, France, and Germany. The report is highly suggestive, for it draws attention to the strong points in our present methods of instruction, while it indicates many defects. The author has arranged his facts with great skill, and they will be of use to those who, in any country, are endeavouring to sum up the achievements of medical science. Mr. Pritchett, in his Introduction, says

"that the teacher who examines the two reports upon American and European conditions will realize that medical education is an educational rather than a professional problem."

The report has therefore been prepared by one who is primarily interested in education, and is not engaged in the practice of medicine. Mr. Pritchett points out that the methods employed in training a physician and an engineer involve, in both cases, educational procedures and educational skill:—

"Each of these professions calls for a high order of reasoning, and for training in the observation of fact and in the proper marshalling of facts in order to reach a correct result; each finally involves the acquisition of a high order of skill. All this is education."

It appears to us clear, from a perusal of these two reports, that in those countries in which the elementary and secondary school system is weak, the general level of professional education is low. This point is well exemplified in comparing Germany with the United States and England. The general high level of German secondary education is mainly responsible for the excellence of professional training in Germany.

The medical curriculum in Europe has now been extended over five years, and has reached the limit of its capacity. Exactly the same process has taken place in the training of engineers. Experience in these two kinds of technical skill during the last fifty years has been similar.

In both medicine and engineering, teachers have been anxious to include the new sciences which have developed during the last half-century, with the result that students have been overburdened with the extended curricula,

Medical Education in Europe. A Report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. By Abraham Flexner. Bulletin No. 6, 1912. (New York City, 376, Fifth Avenue.)

something being constantly added, and little or nothing taken out. There is no time to think, and there is also a real disposition to neglect the fundamental sciences. This is an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is obvious that the teaching must be simplified and lightened. All teachers on medical subjects are agreed that, if a boy has not been instructed in elementary chemistry, physics, and biology before he enters a medical school, it is impossible for him to begin the study of his profession, because he is unfamiliar with scientific nomenclature and scientific reasoning. As the time for the study of purely medical subjects is all too short, even in those cases where a boy has previously been grounded in the fundamental sciences, we are driven to the conclusion that chemistry, physics, and biology must be taught in secondary schools.

In the case of the vast majority of medical students in this country, their preliminary education does not compel them to show proficiency in a single modern language except their own. Few British practitioners are acquainted with the German language; they are therefore excluded from all direct communication with the main source of progressive ideas.

The medical sciences are cultivated in Germany for their own sake. Thus a man may study anatomy with no other object in view than that of teaching it. This gives him a fundamental breadth of view which is not attainable in this country or in France. Notable contributions to the sciences have, of course, been made in England and France, but in all cases these have been due to individual effort, whereas in Germany they emanate from institutions.

In Germany teachers of the sciences are specialists who devote their whole time to teaching and research; and even in the case of clinical (bedside) instruction, the work is done by men who give their whole time and do not engage in private practice. In Great Britain and France, on the other hand, the great majority of teachers are occupied in laborious private practice, and have little leisure for research. Physiology is the only medical science in this country which is being cultivated for its own sake. At present in England this branch of science does not take its proper place in English medicine. The German clinician, on the other hand, is a trained and often a productive physiologist.

The great function of the teacher in science should be to establish the priority of observation over authority:—

"Premature communication from an authoritative source may thus in advance destroy that virgin freshness of curiosity which is so powerful an incentive to inquiry and effort."

Prof. Paton's course for students at Glasgow appears to us to be excellent:—

"The problems to be investigated and the method of investigation are indicated, but the results to be obtained, and the conclusions to be drawn, are left to the student,

who must before all be taught to observe and to experiment without preconceived ideas, and without any anticipation of a particular result, but with a mind open to accept whatever result may be obtained, and from that result to attempt the solution of the problem under investigation." It appears that the student feels rather hopeless at first, but the sense of effort necessary under this régime stimulates his imaginative faculties far more than if every conception were first visualized for, and not by, him.

The report has some excellent criticism on the organization of our pathological departments. The pathologist has not established himself everywhere as a specialist, and consequently in many schools the lecturer on pathology is not the pathologist to the hospital. Such Lecturers are often visiting physicians to the hospital; and in one instance in London the pathological chemist is also an outpatient physician, medical tutor, and lecturer on medical jurisprudence, toxicology, and public health. It is incredible that a practising physician should be expected to give adequate instruction in so many subjects.

When we remember that Virchow designated John Hunter as the father of experimental pathology, it is lamentable to see how comparatively little is being done here in this branch of medical science, from which most of the progressive ideas originate. We are told that Glasgow is the only place in Great Britain where there is a professor of pathology with two full-time assistants, who combine post-mortem work with teaching and research. Under these conditions it is small wonder that new ideas in this country receive so little encouragement as compared with Germany. It may be added that the system prevalent at Glasgow forms an integral part of every University throughout Germany. It is the physiological study of pathological processes that will help to elucidate the causes of disease, and, for this, research is absolutely necessary. The meagre endowment of medical research in this country is largely responsible for the paucity of output in this branch of knowledge.

Another advantage possessed by the German student is that he is encouraged to wander from one University to another. Teaching is an art which every one does not possess. The German student can select a teacher in any given subject at the various Universities, and in this way he obtains the best that can be procured, but in England and France the student is expected to remain at the same medical school throughout his course. In this country appeals are made to his loyalty, and certain social and athletic inducements are held out as bait, with the hope that he will remain faithful to his school. The result is that he has no choice of teacher, and has sometimes to put up with indifferent tuition from those who have little aptitude for the task.

The circulation of medical students would put upon the British medical

schools a pressure that they could not resist; for they would either have to meet scientific competition or to collapse:—

"As long as school loyalty is used as a cohesive force, the medical schools, appealing to immature youths, may compete by means of club-rooms and athletic fields more effectively than with laboratories, and less expensively."

In France the student suffers from the same disadvantages as he does in England with regard to the scientific part of his training. Practising physicians and surgeons are also lecturers, and they endeavour to keep their schools together because they profit commercially by so doing. The students, when they engage in private practice, naturally prefer to call their teachers in consultation rather than others whom they do not know. The teaching is essentially practical; the French doctor is taught the technique of his profession with all thoroughness.

When the report deals with clinical instruction, we are pleased to see that the "English model deserves to be universally copied." Close relationship between the student and the hospital wards has always formed one of the chief characteristics in the training of our medical men. Unfortunately for progress, we are so pleased with our success in hospital teaching that we are apt to become blind to the many deficiencies that exist in other departments. The report states that,

"as compared with the German University department, the English medical school is unproductive, and the English medical student is handled like a schoolboy learning a trade. Both conditions will be remedied by one course of action; for when teachers of medicine are University professors, they will insist upon a higher grade of preliminary training."

Under these conditions our students should be allowed greater individual freedom.

What the ultimate fate of medical education in London will be it is at present impossible to foresee. Drastic changes in organization are more than overdue. Just now there is a meeting of the Universities of the Empire in our metropolis, and some of our Dominions complain that we do not give adequate facilities for research to their students; they look to the Mother Land for guidance in determining the form of education which they should adopt in their own lands in dealing with the progressive sciences. We can prophesy with certainty that they will be disappointed, and that they will take a trip to Germany before they return home again. The miserable salaries paid to men who devote their lives to science in this country make it impossible for them to live unless they have private means of their own; and the result is that some of the best men have to give up all hope of prosecuting their studies. In Germany the professor's salary is higher than that given to Cabinet Ministers or judges, and this fact in itself testifies to the nation's appreciation of good education.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Beddoe (John), THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE, being the Rhind Lectures for 1891 revised to Date, 6/ net. Paisley, Gardner

A new edition of this interesting and very readable book, the work of a great pioneer, was much to be desired. Fresh material—such as the latest anthropological results from Crete, or the valuable measurements collected by Messrs. Gray and Tocher to illustrate the racial types of Scotland—finds a place in the text side by side with older evidence which students of the present generation can by no means afford to overlook. The only topic belonging to the anthropology of Europe on which the author prefers to remain silent, owing to the insufficiency of the available data, is the question of the so-called Pygmies of prehistoric times—a question, by the by, which has been selected for special treatment at the forthcoming Prehistoric Congress that meets at Geneva in September. For the rest, as one who not only for half a century was the best known and most level-headed of our authorities on the physical characters of the population of these islands, but likewise from his Crimea days onwards had used his callipers on men from every part of Europe, Dr. Beddoe makes the most of his subject, and shows how deep-seated and permanent are the differences of type based on descent. The glorification of the "blonde superman" with which he concludes is, perhaps, half-humorous in its intent. An index would have proved useful where so many particulars are cited.

Bonola (Roberto), NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY, a Critical and Historical Study of its Development, Authorized English Translation, with Additional Appendices by H. S. Carslaw, with an Introduction by Federico Enriques, \$2 net. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

Euclid has lost his supremacy, but his dethronement, after a reign of more than twenty centuries, was the result not of a single effort, but rather of immemorial attempts to grapple with the theory of parallel lines and such-like things. Prof. Bonola, whose death unfortunately occurred while this translation was actually in the press, describes the more important results of the researches into non-Euclidean geometry from Posidonius to the present day, paying special attention to Lobatschewsky, Bolyai, and Gauss, whose virtually simultaneous discoveries rendered the dethronement inevitable. The book is clear and straightforward.

Catheart (E. P.), THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PROTEIN METABOLISM, 4/6 Longmans

We wish all success to the editors of *Monographs on Biochemistry*, to which this volume belongs. Work in biochemistry is making such rapid progress that it is useless to write large books on the subject, which get out of date as soon as they have been printed.

Greenhill (Sir G.), THE DYNAMICS OF MECHANICAL FLIGHT, Lectures delivered at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, March, 1910, and 1911, 8/6 net. Constable

The first four lectures deal with certain dynamical principles involved in the flight of an aeroplane; other lectures discuss the theory of the screw-propeller and the pneumatic principles of the airship. The author, while primarily concerned with the

mathematical aspects of his subject, contrives, by frequent illustrations, to avoid deviating into pure theory. The book is by no means comprehensive—there appears to be, for example, no statement of the relation between stability and speed—but the particular subjects selected for treatment are thoroughly dealt with. There is a historical-literary Introduction.

Hargrave (Basil), A YEAR'S GARDENING, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

It may be claimed that, in gardening as in other matters, every day has its task, and the author of this volume, with that idea in his mind, has sought to apportion garden work to every day of the year, with the single exception of Christmas Day, when readers are recommended to take a holiday. On the whole, the directions may have some suggestive value for the amateur, and they will, at the least, provide him with a general guide as to the proper seasons to carry out various operations that are necessary every year. At the same time we find some odd directions for the day. On February 5th, for instance, the reader is told to make a fresh potting of strawberry plants for fruiting in April! Again, on December 7th the direction is to "start some young vines now. Pot the roots carefully in leaf mould." The daily calendar occupies rather more than one-third the number of pages. Then follow chapters on such subjects as Alpine, rock, and water gardens; the wild garden; gardening in pots and other receptacles; the treatment of lawns and fruit trees; a monthly calendar for the work of the vegetable garden, and an alphabetical list of flowers. There are forty-eight half-tone illustrations, and some of these are decidedly attractive.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany, PART V., 7d. net.

Another well-illustrated section of this attractive work. It is mainly occupied with 'The Descending Sap.'

Huygens (Christiaan), TREATISE ON LIGHT, in which are Explained the Causes of that which Occurs in Reflexion and in Refraction, and particularly of Iceland Crystal, rendered into English by Sylvanus P. Thompson, 10/ net. Macmillan

A translation of Huygens's famous 'Traité de la Lumière'—a translation, moreover, which has been entrusted to the capable hands of Prof. S. P. Thompson—should be received with gratitude by English students of physical science. Too often a student's knowledge of Huygens's researches on the subjects of reflection and ordinary and double refraction, as resulting from the wave theory of light, is limited to the abridgments or abstracts of the treatise that are to be found in modern textbooks dealing with physical optics. This careful version—in which a literal rendering has been adopted, in order that there should not be imported into the text ideas of subsequent date, owing to the use of terms that have come to imply modern conceptions—should encourage students to make themselves acquainted with a remarkable book in its entirety.

Modi (Jivanji Jamshedji), ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS: Papers (mostly on Parsee Subjects) read before the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

Bombay, British India Press
The author is a learned Parsee, well qualified to speak concerning the antiquarian aspects of his religion, and likewise practised in gleanings of information in regard to the anthropology of India. The varied character of the valuable information brought

together in this collection of thirty papers makes it impossible in a short notice to take stock of the writer's theories. Suffice it to say, then, that, whereas points of detail rather than broad issues are for the most part dealt with, the work is throughout sound in quality, being composed critically and in the light of wide reading and careful observation. As such it can be recommended to every scholarly student of India, whilst anthropologists in general will note this welcome sign of the activity of their brethren of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

Webster (Arthur Gordon), THE DYNAMICS OF PARTICLES AND OF RIGID, ELASTIC, AND FLUID BODIES, being Lectures on Mathematical Physics, 14/ net.

Leipsic, Teubner;
London, Williams & Norgate

The second edition of this important work is virtually a reprint of the first. Its outstanding feature is the introduction of experimental verifications of analytical methods.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 26.—Lord Sanderson in the chair.—The principal business was the reception of the Annual Report, which recorded the work of the Society during the past year. The Report referred to the papers which had been read at the ordinary meetings and in the Indian and Colonial Sections, as well as to the lectures which had been given under the Cantor and Howard Trusts. It also recorded the award of the Albert Medal of the Society to Lord Strathcona for his public services, and summarized the results of the various examinations now held by the Society, the total number of candidates entering for these this year being 36,341. At the conclusion of the meeting the ballot for the election of the new Council was declared. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was re-elected President, and there were certain alterations in the list of Vice-Presidents and ordinary members of Council.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 26.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. F. Fletcher and H. Stroud were elected Members.—The President announced that Mr. J. Sanford Saltus had increased his contribution to the Society's research fund to nearly 2000.—Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on the coinage of James I. as recorded in the trials of the pyx, the results of which he had transcribed from the original verdicts of goldsmiths. The preliminary procedure at the mint and the subsequent ceremony at Westminster were set out in detail, and traced in an unbroken sequence from the fourteenth century. The Irish section of the coinage was more particularly discussed, the author showing from documentary evidence, as well as by means of an assay, that James I. provided his subjects in Ireland with silver money of the standard used in England, thus refuting the generally accepted belief that the coins for the smaller island were of a lower degree of fineness. Mr. Symonds also read extracts from the Exchequer accounts dealing with Touch-pieces, Maundy-money, and the working appliances and tools used in minting operations at the Tower during the Jacobean period.

Lieut.-Col. Morrisson followed with a supplement to his treatise on the silver coins of James I., in which he compared the known coins of the reign with the complete records of the issues as disclosed by the preceding paper.

Mr. Symonds and Lieut.-Col. Morrisson exhibited examples of James I.'s money in illustration of their papers; Mr. Shirley-Fox, a half-groat of Edward III. with the open ϵ in the lettering, and from the same reverse die as the Montagu *piefort*; and Mr. Lawrence, eight varieties of the Calais pence.

FARADAY.—July 2.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. A. W. Porter in the chair.—The following officers and Council were elected to serve for the ensuing year: *President*, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. G. T. Beilby, Prof. K. Birkeland, Sir R. Hadfield, Mr. F. W. Harbord, Prof. B. Hopkinson, Mr. A. Siemens, and Prof. J. Walker; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. M. Perkin; *Council*, Mr. R. Belfield, Dr. H. Borne, Mr. W. R. Bousfield, Dr. J. A. Harker, Prof. A. K. Huntington, Dr. R. S. Hutton, Dr. T. M. Lowry, Dr. R. Seligman, Dr. G. Senter, and Mr. M. Solomon.

The sixty-fourth ordinary meeting of the Society was subsequently held.—Dr. W. C. McC. Lewis and Mr. A. P. Roshdestwensky read a paper entitled 'Electrocapillary Pulsation of a Mercury Meniscus.'—A paper was communicated by Mr. G. E. Bairsto on 'The Variation of the Conductivity of Aluminium Anode-Films with Temperature.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—July 1.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, V.-P., in the chair.—Prof. F. Granger, Dr. C. S. Myers, Mr. J. W. Scott, and Miss Costelloe were elected Members.

A vote of condolence on the death of Shadworth H. Hodgson, the first President of the Society, was unanimously passed.

Mr. D. L. Murray read a paper entitled 'A Modern Materialist: a Study of the Philosophy of George Santyana.' The clue to Prof. Santyana's philosophy, it was suggested, was to be found in the temperament and heredity of its author, a Spaniard living and teaching in America. As a Latin he was strongly influenced by the traditions of Græco-Roman civilization, both pagan and Catholic; as an American citizen he found in the individualistic rationalism of Socrates and Plato a congenial philosophical standpoint. Consciously or not, he was impregnated with the ideas of the American Pragmatic movement, which were to be found on every page of the first volume of 'The Life of Reason,' and his subsequent attempts to dissociate himself from Pragmatism were by no means convincing. His materialism was the product of his Latin sensuousness, an emotional reaction rather than a creed. Like all materialism, it could only offer the feeblest defence against the criticism of Von Hartmann, Bergson, Wm. Macdougall, and other exponents of neo-vitalism. In ethics Prof. Santyana was, in virtue of his devotion to sense, a hedonist, but a hedonist whose large sympathies and cautious outlook enabled him to construct a rational ethical system. In the same spirit his aesthetics, based on a sensuous definition of beauty, were chastened and refined into a quasi-Platonic classicism which subordinated art to civic life. Taken as a whole, his system was a magnificent literary monument, but too eclectic to make a strong appeal, and repellent because of its contempt for the most cherished human traditions. It would never lack enthusiastic readers, however, so long as literary beauty was valued in philosophy. The paper was followed by a discussion.

Science Gossip.

PROF. SILVANUS THOMPSON'S lecture on the physiological effects of magnetism has just been published. He employed as his source of magnetism an alternating current of fifty periods per second passing through two coils of stranded copper wire consisting of thirty-two turns each. These were so arranged that one could be placed on each temple of the patient under experiment, a position which he found produced more marked effect than when the coils were placed at the forehead and back of the head respectively. On the current passing, most persons perceive "a faint flickering illumination, colourless or of a slight bluish tint, and not well defined, but brighter in the periphery than in the central points." Thus is explained the fact reported by Prof. Birkeland that many of the employees in his Norwegian works for fixing the nitrogen of the atmosphere declare that at night they see lights hovering over the machinery, as well as the older stories of mesmeric "sensitives" beholding flames streaming from magnets. All those present when Prof. Silvanus Thompson exhibited his apparatus to the Röntgen Society were agreed that the effects produced were not directly due to magnetism, but rather to the electrical currents in the tissues induced by the magnetic current. Some persons, also, seem to be constitutionally resistant to these currents, and see no light in the circumstances described.

APPARATUS has been installed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to receive the time-signals sent out by Hertzian waves

from the Eiffel Tower, and possibly those from other stations.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Argentine Republic is providing funds for the purchase of a reflecting telescope with a mirror 5 ft. in diameter. This is to be set up in the mountains to the west of, and close to, Cordoba, as an adjunct to the National Observatory in that city, where it will be used to photograph the nebulae and clusters of the southern skies, in continuation of similar work done for the northern. Photography of comets, faint satellites, and stars for the determination of their parallax is also proposed. The Director at Cordoba is Prof. C. D. Perrine, formerly of the Lick Observatory, where he discovered many comets, and also the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter. There are already reflecting telescopes with mirrors of this size at Mount Wilson Observatory, California, and at Harvard; and except for Lord Rosse's six-foot telescope at Parsonstown, Ireland, these are at present the largest reflecting telescopes in the world, though a 100-inch mirror is being made for the Mount Wilson Observatory.

A NEW, and at first sight satisfactory, explanation of the glacial period has been worked out by Dr. R. Spitaler of Prague. He says that the Galaxy or Milky Way radiates more heat than the rest of the sky, a fact which he attributes to the great number of Helium or very hot stars that it contains. The Galaxy changes its position with regard to the poles of the celestial sphere in such a way that the latter describe in 26,000 years a circle of about 23 degrees round the pole of the ecliptic. Its distance, therefore, from the equator varies regularly, and the effect of this ought to be that at certain times the temperature in the parts nearest the equator is higher, and that in those surrounding the poles lower, than at others. Hence the glacial period ought to return every 26,000 years, a fact which—if it can be established—ought to be of great use in archaeological calculations.

THE POISON of the "toad, ugly and venomous," and that of the salamander, which Pliny declares to be the most dangerous of all poisonous beasts, have lately been examined by Madame Marie Phisalix. In a lecture at the Paris Museum of Natural History, she declared the poison contained in the cutaneous glands of the toad to have the same effect as digitalis—that is to say, to be, in suitable doses, a cardiac tonic; while the similar secretion in the salamander has on paralytic persons the same stimulating effect as strychnine. The poison is in each case of two kinds, i.e., that of the mucous glands, which forms, in some species of toads, a sternutatory, or drug to provoke sneezing, more powerful than any yet known; and that of the large glands of the back, or poison glands properly so called. The latter in sufficient quantities will produce convulsions and death in cats and dogs when coming from the salamander, and difficulty of breathing and sickness when derived from the toad. Its presence, according to Dr. Phisalix, in the blood of the animal secreting it confers immunity from the effects of snake-bite, and seems to be connected with the power of abstaining from food for long periods of time.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN is at present engaged on a tour along the coast of Northern Norway, for the purpose of oceanographic and hydrographic investigations. The trip may be continued to Spitzbergen or even beyond it, right up to the polar ice region.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Aynard (Joseph), LONDRES, HAMPTON COURT, ET WINDSOR, 4fr.

Paris, Laurens
The author has all the knowledge and love for London that alone can justify the authorship of a book on the subject. There are 164 photographic illustrations admirably reproduced, and a bibliography. Primarily intended for art-lovers, the book will be appreciated by all who realize the variety and the beauty contained in London's outskirts.

Beautiful England Series: THE NEW FOREST, described by Elizabeth Godfrey, and pictured by E. W. Haslehurst, 2/ net.

Blackie
With a keen enthusiasm and the requisite knowledge for her task, the author has made a smooth, but pleasant narrative which is much superior to the conventional illustrations. Their vague generality does not convey to us the Forest's individual charm.

British Museum: A SHORT GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE MUSEUM, 6d. The Museum

Mexican mosaics, wood carvings, and Peruvian pottery are among the treasures here tabulated. The illustrations are sufficient to show the interest of a fascinating subject. The brief guide, prepared by Mr. T. A. Joyce, is timely, and should form a good foundation for study.

Caldecott's (Randolph) SKETCHES, with an Introduction by Henry Blackburn, 3/6 net. Sampson Low

Henry Blackburn introduced in 1889 this collection of Caldecott's sketches, many of them printed in a cheap form for the first time. We welcome heartily the second edition, to which Mr. Harold Armitage adds a pleasant word of appreciation of the artist. The delicate and graceful art of Caldecott is not likely to be forgotten, apart from its now historical interest. The travel notes remind us of Doyle's 'Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson,' which we have not seen of late.

Chaffers (W.), MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, edited by F. Litchfield, assisted by R. L. Hobson and Dr. J. Brinckmann, 42/ net.

Reeves & Turner
When William Chaffers issued the first edition of his 'Marks and Monograms' in the middle of the last century, any exact knowledge of the history of the ceramic arts was, apart from a few advanced students, not to be had in this country. Probably even the identification of the various wares would have been a severe task to the majority of the connoisseurs and collectors of that period. Hence when they learnt that vase work sometimes bore certain inscriptions, initials, and cabbalistic signs denoting the place where the pottery was made, its date, and so forth, the success of the 'Marks and Monograms' appeared to be assured for all time. With advancing knowledge, however, came the dire intelligence that neither the mark nor the monogram was infallible. Here, as in every other form of art, the unscrupulous forger plied his trade, and when this was recognized, neither the marks nor monograms, as evidence of authenticity, were of any real value. Indeed after the publication by Sir Wollaston Franks of his celebrated 'Catalogue of a Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery,'

in which he incidentally showed what was the common practice of Chinese potters with respect to date-marks, the marvel is that any one can further regard either marks or monograms from the Chaffers point of view.

Hill (G. F.), SOME PALESTINIAN CULTS IN THE GRECO-ROMAN AGE, 1/6 net.

Frowde
A speculative, but highly interesting paper concerning various city cults of Samaritans and Judæa, the evidence being mainly derived from coins, of which a plate is added. Phanebalos of Ascalon and Marnas of Gaza are two of the most important deities.

Power (Cyril E.), ENGLISH MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE, 2 Parts, 2/6 net each.

Talbot
Mr. Power's two little volumes are elaborated from lectures delivered to evening classes at the Goldsmiths' Institute, New Cross. Their title is faulty, for both domestic and military architecture are ignored, but a store of information is packed away in their pages, and they will serve a useful purpose in conveying accurate knowledge to readers. They are, however, too brief, and the illustrations will not satisfy the "professional student." On the other hand, the "amateur archaeologist," to adopt Mr. Power's phraseology, will find himself overweighted with technicalities, notwithstanding the strong claims that are made to simplicity of style and diction. For instance, on p. 4, descriptive of an arch, the second class of readers will be puzzled by such terms as "extrados" and "intrados," and on the following page by *Tas de Charge* construction. A few of the plates and drawings are distinctly good and attractive, but many, such as those that deal with vaulting or the evolution of the pier, are of little use to the general observer, and too small for the student. With such a multiplicity of small drawings in low-priced books, it would not be fair to quarrel with the fact that a fair proportion are copies of the work of others; but the result is that they are sometimes not up to date. For instance, the drawing of the well-known early crypt of Repton represents it as still encumbered by a disfiguring late effigy and table-tomb which have happily been long removed.

We notice some inaccuracies. It was the Premonstratensians or White Canons, and not the Austin or Black Canons, as here asserted, who were permitted to serve the churches appropriated to their houses without dispensation. The statement as to the latter-day wealth of English friars is often made by popular writers, but if Mr. Power had studied the matter at first hand, he would not have repeated it.

Taylor (Bernard Douglas), MUNICIPAL ART GALLERIES AND ART MUSEUMS, with Special Reference to the Needs and Opportunities of Manchester, and containing Plans of the Present and Proposed Manchester Art Galleries, 6d. net. Manchester, Cornish

This ably written pamphlet contains so many general observations of value that it may be read with advantage by curators, borough councillors, and all others interested in public museums. The writer concisely states the ideal lines on which municipal collections should be formed, wisely advises as to their arrangement and conduct, and enforces his arguments by showing what has already been done on the Continent, where, especially in Germany, the arrangement and administration of public art galleries are far ahead of the standard prevailing in England.

EXCAVATIONS AT ANTIOCH OF PISIDIA: THE NAME OF ST. LUKE.

Antioch, July 3, 1912.

We reached Antioch nine days ago, but did not begin the excavations for five days, as the Turkish Commissioner had not come, and our implements, stores, wheelbarrows, tents, &c., were delayed on the railway, which has been blocked by troop-trains. The time was spent in the modern town, copying and recopying inscriptions, new and old. At last, as neither Commissioner nor implements arrived, we came to the top of the mountain on June 29th, and started work as we were. Yesterday we were rewarded by the arrival of part of the implements, including two of the much-needed barrows, and the promise of the rest and the stores; also by a discovery of the greatest interest.

The south-west face of the outer wall surrounding the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos is covered with inscribed dedications to the god. Of these seventy have been published by Miss Hardie of Newnham College in the last number of *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. The copies were made by us last year amid great difficulties. We had no permit for such work, and in the two days which we gave to the Sanctuary (fearing to give more lest the authorities should consider that we were trespassing) we had to make rough plans, clear the wall, copy the seventy inscriptions, and generally prospect over a site of considerable extent. The buildings are much more extensive than I had supposed when I was thinking at home over the whole plan of excavation. In her account of the Sanctuary Miss Hardie explained that every statement was only provisional.

On the whole, we find that a very fair idea is conveyed of the whole place; the inevitable mistakes will be easily corrected, and leave the general picture conveyed in the article unaffected. Only in one case have we found any important correction, and this involves the discovery which cheered us yesterday evening.

The dedications are extremely difficult to read, being for the most part very badly cut in friable stone. Much depends on the light; and it is necessary to return several times at different hours of the day to get each stone in the best light. Two days ago Mr. Calder and I both agreed that we had found the strange name Maignos in one of them. Next morning, at 5.30, when I was placing the workmen, I glanced at the stone as I passed, and read Maximos clearly. It may seem inexplicable that "ig" should be got out of xi in Greek letters, but when one sees the stone and the shape of the letters one understands everything.

No. 17 in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* is correctly published, and runs as follows: Μηρι εύχην Γάμος Ἀβασκάν του ιδς καὶ Λουκάς καὶ Πουμπόουλιος καὶ Εὐδόξος. Miss Hardie has Γάλλος in her text; but explains that Γάμος is more probable, and that Πουμπόουλιος is a rude Anatolian pronunciation of the Latin name Pompilius. Within a yard of No. 17 is No. 12, in which much correction and completion has to be made; it is exceptionally rudely engraved, and is very hard to read. I found that a good time was in the late evening, when the sun was low and the stone was shaded from the level rays. Then one could see that No. 12 is a dedication by the same persons as

No. 17, but is very much ruder. Apparently, the latter is a second dedication made by the same group of persons, with one more added. The text of No. 12 is *Μηνὶ εὐχὴν Γάμος Ἀβασκάν[το]ν με(τὰ) [γ]υ[ναί]κος Λούκιος υἱός: Που[μ]πούλιος υἱός.* The agreement of four names in dedications of apparently the same age seems decisive: the same family made both dedications.

The relationship of Loukios and Poupilius to Gamos is stated in No. 12, and might be guessed as probable in No. 17. Eudoxos may have been born after No. 12 was engraved, and this may have suggested the second dedication. The interesting point is that Λούκιος, as he is named in the one case, is called by the familiar or pet name Λουκάς in the other. The latter name was simply a modification in common life of the other, like Johnnie for John. This class of pet-names (*Kosenamen*) has been studied by Fick, and the relation of the more familiar to the more formal name is well known. The doubt, however, remained whether Loukas could stand in the relation of pet-name to such a simple form as Loukios; and I was one of those who regarded this doubt as barring out the identification. It may now, however, be regarded as certain that in Asia Minor Loukios and Loukas were equivalent forms, one formal and the other familiar; and we may say with considerable confidence that these were the names, polite and pet, of the author of the Third Gospel and the Acts.

The fact that he was named Lucius tells in favour of the theory that Luke was a freedman or of libertine origin. If so, the enigmatic figure of Titus may be classed with him. Titus, one of the important among the secondary personages of the early Church, is never mentioned in the Acts; and it has been suggested that Luke's omission of his own name and that of Titus is due to his reticence about his family. The two relatives (brothers or cousins) were Titus and Lucius: their other names were rarely mentioned in ordinary life among Greek society. The Greeks loved a single name, and generally selected one among the three Roman names as sufficient designation. It was most usual to take the *cognomen*, less common to take the *prænomen*, and, as Mommsen says, "gentilicia abhorrent a consuetudine Græca." The name of Flamininus, the victor in the battle of Cynoscephale, who declared Greece free, is an example showing that the Greeks sometimes chose the *prænomen*, for he was called simply Titus by them, even in an honorary public inscription.

The reading *-ν με [γ]υ[ναί]κος* in No. 12 is very uncertain: *με* for *μετά* occurs also in No. 6, and may be either an example of the modern form already used in vulgar Greek of the third century or an abbreviation. In these dedications abbreviations are occasionally employed; in one case (unpublished) every word and name in the whole inscription is abbreviated. Among the Antiochian dedications the wife's name is rarely mentioned, except when she appears as the principal person (No. 10 and many others). When the husband is the principal, he almost invariably speaks of her without naming her: "Gamos and lady" is the idea. In No. 17 the wife does not appear. Instead of gamma the stone has τ: the same error in the same word occurs in another dedication a few yards away. The position of No. 12 and No. 17 is not correctly stated in the publication.

W. M. RAMSAY.

THE J. E. TAYLOR PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

THE important collection of Turner drawings and works by Old Masters formed by the late Mr. John Edward Taylor was dispersed by Messrs. Christie on Friday, the 5th inst., and Monday, the 8th. The first day's sale realized 95,405*l.*, two portraits by Bronzino bringing more than 11,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* respectively. Several of the Turners exceeded 2,000*l.*, and there were other very high prices.

Pictures by Old Masters.—Italian School: Fra Angelico, The Annunciation, in two panels, 1,785*l.* Giacomo Bellini, St. Domenic restoring to life the Young Lord Napoleon, 1,365*l.* Angiolo Bronzino, Portrait of a Young Man, in black silk doublet, with black braided bands, over a white surcoat showing slashed sleeves, holding his gloves in his left hand, and in his right a small medallion, 11,340*l.*; Portrait of a Young Man, full face, with short brown beard and slight moustache, wearing a dark purple dress and a blue cape over his shoulders, and resting his hands on the gold hilt of his sword, 6,090*l.* Cima da Conegliano, The Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and St. Anthony of Padua, a lunette, 2,100*l.* Francesco Francia, The Madonna and Child, with Saints, on the right is St. Francis, and on the left St. Jerome, 4,725*l.* Andrea Mantegna, Judith, and Dido (a pair), 1,627*l.* Francesco Salviati, Portrait of a Gentleman, almost full face, with red hair and beard, wearing a richly embroidered black doublet fastened with small gold buttons down the front; in his right hand he holds a kerchief, and in his left his sword and gloves, 3,780*l.* Titian, The Lace-Maker, 3,780*l.*

Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools.—B. Bruyn, Portraits of a Donor and his Wife, two wings of a triptych, 525*l.* Lucas Cranach, Portrait of a Lady, in scarlet dress, with puffed sleeves, embroidered bodice, and white apron; grey head-dress over a white veil; in her hands she holds up a miniature portrait of a man, 504*l.* Hans Memling, Portrait of a Young Gentleman, nearly full-face, with long fair hair falling on his shoulders, in a black dress open at the neck, and showing a white linen shirt; he holds a scroll of paper in his left hand, 3,990*l.* Adrian Ysenbrant, A Triptych, in the centre the Madonna, seated, holding the Infant Saviour on her lap; on her right St. Joseph, and on her left an angel offering fruit to the Infant Saviour; on the dexter panel is St. Catherine, and on the panel St. Barbara, 546*l.*

Works by Turner in Water Colour.—Longships Lighthouse: Land's End, 1,680*l.* Derwentwater, or Keswick Lake, 2,310*l.* Carisbrooke Castle, 1,995*l.* Off Beachy Head, 892*l.* The Rigi at Sunrise: Lake of Lucerne ('Blue Rigi'), 2,835*l.* The Rigi at Sunset: Lake of Lucerne ('Red Rigi'), 2,100*l.* Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire (lot 48), 2,100*l.* A Lonely Dell near Wharfedale, 504*l.* Fountains Abbey, 294*l.* Falls of the Tees: High Force, 630*l.* The Refectory, Kirkstall Abbey, 346*l.* Sisteron, Basses Alpes, 1,050*l.* Arthington Mill, near Farnley Hall, 294*l.* York, 945*l.* Ehrenbreitstein and Coblenz, 1,312*l.* Mainz, 1,207*l.* Lausanne (lot 58), 2,625*l.* The Transept of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, 399*l.* Genoa, 735*l.* Aosta, 1,470*l.* Lausanne (lot 64), 1,732*l.* The Grand Canal, Venice, 3,780*l.* Lausanne (lot 66), 735*l.* Venice: Sunset, 1,365*l.* Abbotsford, 325*l.* Thun, 1,417*l.* A View on the Rhine, with buildings on both banks, snow-clad mountains in the distance, 1,365*l.* Brienz, 1,417*l.* Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire (lot 76), 420*l.* A Sea Piece, with Gurnets, sunset effect, 546*l.* Calais Harbour, 588*l.* Andernach, 1,575*l.* Luxembourg, 336*l.* On the Moselle, 378*l.* On the Medway, 252*l.* Sunset, a flat stretch of coast, with the setting sun reflected in the wet sand, 714*l.* The Rainbow, 609*l.* The Alps, looking up a valley, with a glacier on the left, 367*l.* An Alpine Valley, possibly the ascent to the Tête-Noire, 1,417*l.* The Castle of Eltz, 283*l.* Dinant: Roches à Bayard, 399*l.* A Mountain Scene, an extensive view over a mountain range, with a valley on the right, 840*l.* A Mountain Gorge, with a glacier, 504*l.* A Wood Scene, a peasant with his dog and some sheep under tall trees, 262*l.*

The Turners sold on the 8th inst. included the following: A Mountainous Landscape, a town in a valley in the middle distance, 1,155*l.* A Thunderstorm, with lightning breaking over a town, 262*l.*

Among pictures by other English artists, A Scene in Arran, by W. Dyce, fetched 346*l.*; and Contemplation, by Reynolds, a portrait of a lady (Lady Crewe?) in yellow dress, leaning forward, and resting her head upon her right hand, 504*l.*

The total on the second day amounted to 8,485*l.*, making the amount for the two days 103,890*l.* 18s.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MINIATURE PAINTERS opened their annual exhibition on the 2nd inst. at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, and are to be congratulated on the better display which the new *entourage* enables them to make. The advantage, in point of display, over the miniatures in the Royal Academy, which are crowded together indiscriminately, is obvious. The exhibition maintains the level of preceding shows, but is marked by the mediocrity which seems inseparable from modern effects of the sort. A new departure on the part of the Society is, however, the admission of wax portraits, sculptures, enamels, &c.; the few examples leave much to be desired, being timid and poor in technique. The Honorary President contributes five small pictures dealing with episodes in the life of Mary Stuart: these are cleverly composed, agreeable in colour, and effective in a theatrical kind of way; but in regard to details of face, figure, hair, and what not of the unfortunate queen, they strike us as fanciful and misleading.

M. GUSTAVE JEQUIER has lately discovered two instances in early inscriptions where the funerary pavilion called Men is referred to, and is said to be situated at Abydos in the midst of "the threshing-floor of Horus," which seems to have been the name of a quarter of that town. This appears to confirm Prof. Naville's opinion, expressed many years ago, that the sign on the tablet of Aha found at Negadah, which the German Egyptologists wish to read "Menes," has nothing to do with the first king of United Egypt, but is merely the name of the pavilion it represents. The identification of the Menes of Manetho with any Pharaoh whose inscriptions have yet been found is, therefore, as far off as ever. Aha, whose equation with him has been made the corner-stone of an elaborate system giving the sequence of the whole of the First Dynasty, and of several more or less imaginary monarchs reigning before the first, as has been before mentioned in these columns, has now been shown to be probably not the first, but the third king, whom Manetho calls Atotthis. It is significant that the chief English supporter of this system has now dropped this equation without reason given, and refers in recent utterances to Menes as identical, not with Aha, but with Narmer, a king whose monuments were first found at Hieraconpolis.

THE current number of Sir Gaston Maspero's *Recueil de Travaux* contains a careful study, by M. P. Hippolyte Boussac, of *Balaniceps rex*, the great stork which has recently arrived at the Zoological Gardens, and of *Plectropterus ruppelli*, which he calls the Gambian goose, or goose with double spur. He identifies them both with the animals shown on the bas-reliefs of the Fifth Dynasty, and points out that the great stork, now never met with except between the equator and the eighth degree of northern latitude, formerly extended to about 24 degrees further north. The "father of the hammer," as the Gambian goose is called by the Sudanese, is, according to M. Boussac, one of the fiercest of the anserine family in captivity, while the stork is easily tamed. Both are fish-eaters, but do not refuse a meat diet, *Balaniceps* having a special leaning towards the intestines of dead animals.

Musical Gossip.

TUESDAY evening at Covent Garden was devoted to Russian ballet. 'Thamar' gains on second hearing, but the music, though appropriate, is not of Balakiref's best. The stage picture, however, with its dancing, rich costumes, and scenery, was attractive to the eye. This was followed by a novelty, 'Narcisse,' a mythological poem in one act, by M. L. Bakst. Its presentment was fascinating, and the music, by M. Tcherepnin, full of life and character. The scoring, in which much use is made of instruments of percussion, is clever. Effective use is also made of a stringed instrument, probably some kind of "Gusli." Excision, however, would improve the piece.

SIR HENRY J. WOOD has issued his list of novelties to be performed during the Promenade Concert season. Among these are the following works by British composers: a suite, 'The Sea,' by Mr. Frank Bridge; another from the fairy-play 'Where the Rainbow Ends,' by Mr. Roger Quilter; a violin concerto by Mr. Coleridge-Taylor; and three English dances, by Mr. Algernon Ashton. Of foreign compositions may be mentioned a Symphony, No. 3, in E, for orchestra and organ, by Herr Weingartner; a Concerto for pianoforte, violin, 'cello, and orchestra, by M. Paul Juon; 'Intermezzo Goldoniani,' for string orchestra, by Signor Enrico Bossi; a Vorspiel and serenade, also an entr'acte from the pantomime 'Der Schneemann,' by the young Austrian composer Erich W. Korngold; and five orchestral pieces by Arnold Schönberg, the composer of three pianoforte pieces played a short time ago by Herr Buhlig. We shall be curious to hear these novelties. Works by Messrs. Delius, Percy Grainger, and Cyril Scott, also eight German dances by Mozart, and the delightful ballet music from Rubinstein's 'Feramors,' are among the additions to the Queen's Hall repertoire.

AMONG the operas to be performed during the autumn season at the Dal Verme, Milan, are Verdi's 'Otello,' the 'Valkyrie,' and a new unpublished work, 'Menelès,' by Signor Riccardo Zandonai, composer of 'Conchita.'

At the Heaton Park Branch Art Gallery, Heaton Hall, an exhibition of treasures belonging to the Henry Watson Music Library has been arranged. Twelve showcases are devoted to specimens of ancient music manuscripts, early printed music and books, first editions, and other rare items, illustrating the growth and development of the art of music from the thirteenth century to the twentieth.

In the new 'Bach-Jahrbuch,' published by Dr. Werner Wolffheim of Berlin, interesting details are given of an unpublished Bach cantata, 'Mein Herz schwimmt in Blut,' for soprano solo, oboe, two violins, viola, and continuo. Reference was made to it in the year 1790 in the 'Verzeichnis' of the library of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, and even earlier in Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf & Söhne's catalogue of musical works issued in 1770. The cantata, written in 1714, will shortly be published. Hitherto only three Bach cantatas for solo soprano have been known.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES. Annette Ellis and G. Nix Webber's Violin and Dramatic Recital, 8.15, Clavier Hall.
THURS. Solomon and Robert Poliak's Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE TRANSITION IN DRAMATIC TASTE.

WE feel inclined to recommend Mr. Titterton as a furnisher of phrases to slow-thinking midnight reporters of the stage. Here is an excellent one for the Criterion or the Prince of Wales's:—

"Modern drawing-room comedy is this rootless thing. It seems to have been written by journalists for tourists. Sometimes the dramatists, like Jones and Pinero, have been in a drawing-room; sometimes, like Sutro, Somerset Maugham, and Barrie, they have never been there; sometimes the scene is actually in a hotel, but always the feeling is of a hotel reception-room."

The following would do for the Stage Society:—

"The modern problem play impresses me as the fidgets of a nervous man in an unbleached shirt";

and (though this is stale)—

"Norwegian drama was, not merely local, but provincial."

Again, with appositeness to Miss McCarthy and the Kingsway Theatre, we store in our memory "the sentimental voice of Euripides," because Euripides accused the gods, whereas "great drama is useful in its appeal precisely when and because it is able to accept absolutely the conventions of the day." There is scarcely a phrase but will, if you take Mr. Titterton seriously, fluster you into agreement for its seeming rightness, as when he speaks of Wilde as a great artist lost to the world through the world's fault, and taking refuge in Romance, where he carried to its logical result the drama of unreality. Since these phrases are too easily come by, we do not take Mr. Titterton seriously. "All sincere contemporary English drama must be a fantasy"; "The wise dramatist will submit himself to the conventions of musical comedy" (because, of course, great art must not be "cliquey," but must "spring from the people")—how readily any one who has thought about drama recognizes these rejected and impracticable generalizations of his own! Still, one must not be too hard on Mr. Titterton. A man who in one chapter seems to think nothing worth considering but the Victorian music-hall, and in another shows an almost astounding sense of the values of the various sorts of dancing and its exponents; a man who writes in the manner of Mr. Chesterton about the Rabelaisian spirit and getting drunk at a Gatti sing-song, and in the style of Mr. Lewis Hind in adoration of Isadora Duncan, has at least animal spirits. Further, there are just two points we wish to note.

Perhaps it would be as well to say, first, what Mr. Titterton's argument appears to be (if he does not scornfully reject such a

From Theatre to Music-Hall. By W. R. Titterton. (Stephen Swift & Co.)

decadent and pedantic thing as a thesis). The whole of the theatre except Drury Lane and Musical Comedy (and these only apparent exceptions) being out of touch with "the people," and therefore (or also) lacking the heroic element, is dead; we should then turn to the music-hall, which is truly an expression of "the people." But when we do this we find the music-hall being rapidly driven out of existence by "variety," some of it artistic and some merely tedious, and this is a bad thing which we ought to stop. Dancing and spectacle may be good, but they must not be substituted for the halls in which "the people" itself sang; moreover, they degenerate, and become merely languid and sensuous. The music-hall is preferred, for it is "familiar, jolly, sensual, and innocent." In other words, Mr. Titterton prefers beer to absinthe, and no doubt he is right. We should like, however, to offer him a phrase of our own: "If you have a liking for A, and a distrust of the rest of the alphabet, you only temporarily help your case by comparing the bad qualities of B and C with the good ones of A." In short, we rather wonder whether the sight of frank vulgarity is much more beneficial to a tram-conductor than the suggestiveness of a Viennese waltz is to a stockbroker. Or, rather, we may ask whether what seems frank, and therefore healthy, vulgarity to cultured Mr. Titterton may not be merely suggestiveness underlined to the Bermondsey butcher; just as the naïveté of village lasses is apparent only to town rouses, and the medicinal joys of the "simple life" are attractive to Mayfair. However, the case for the old music-hall is that you partook of the vulgarity yourself, and that humanity needs a safety-valve.

It is only when those writers who like "Merrie England" and the boisterous horseplay of laughter become blind to other things that one is inclined gently to reprove them. Mr. Titterton says that he shivered because he hummed the 'Marseillaise' and the Fabian Society gave him a tract; yet there is room in the world for Mr. Shaw as well as for Mr. Chesterton. This brings us to our second point, which is that safety-valves are not precisely synonymous with art, and that only a man whose ideas of values had been confused by an obsession could ask us to feel "how much greater Barclay Gammon is than Shaw." In fact, it is ludicrous that the writer, who can distinguish so nicely between the various sorts of entertainments and whose knowledge of the London stage is minute, should rank all the plays of the dramatic revival in England with the mechanical drawing-room imitations of Wilde, not seeing that in the former is life, though often thin and austere, and in the other is nothing. Of Tchekoff, Strindberg, Hauptmann, and Synge he might never have heard; but he must not sweep aside even the work of our own men—its present value and its future promise—to justify grandiloquent phrases about the life-blood of the people and the need

for laughing at adultery. Let him go North to see that there is a large audience to be fed besides a riotous one. Finally, we should like to furnish Mr. Titterton with several phrases of our own about great art and the people and cliques, but remain content with a corrective for facile and explosive writers. Sir Austin Feverel, himself a phrase-maker, wrote in his note-book, "Three ideas go to make a thought"; but perhaps Meredith is not popular enough for Mr. Titterton. Probably by this time the latter regrets his remark that "George Paston must have been a clerk to have written 'Chains'"; but the slip is trivial, and the sentence contains a compliment to the real author. A little more hard thinking and good writing, and Mr. Titterton would have disturbed us more than he has. As it is, we still hope for the future of drama.

A PERSE PLAYBOOK.

WE have so much to say about this little book that we can scarce do more than welcome it for what it implies. It implies an active hatred of the mechanical, deadening elements of modern existence; and Dr. Rouse appears as a teacher who is striking a blow for expression in its fight against repression and routine. The book contains two plays and some verse written by boys of the Perse School, together with short forewords by Dr. Rouse and Mr. Cook explaining how and why the work was undertaken. Apparently this sort of dialogue takes place:—

Master. What shall we do to-day?

Boys. Let's write a play.

They proceed to do it; the subject, one supposes, being generally historical or legendary. We gather that such play-making is merely one instance of the method adopted by Dr. Rouse to test his belief that you not only develop individuality, but also implant facts more deeply in the memory by making those facts a part of the boys' own actions and expressions than by imposing them from without. The present writer can testify to the negligible results of the dictatorial methods of teaching.

As to the work itself, 'The Cottage on the Moor,' by two senior boys, is a direct little story of Cavaliers and Roundheads unsentimentalized; 'Thor's Hammer,' a comedy by a lower form, expresses more frank delight in the game, and less of the craftsman's severe simplification. These lines by a boy of twelve are remarkable:—

Now all the gods in disarray are coming
With swords and shields to beat the giants back.
So also is the ballad called 'A Sudden Fight.' It is significant that two different authors speak with disgust of the present age with its "towns and machines"; the Epilogue, in view of the author's age, being extraordinary in idea and diction. Were the ideas really original? They may

Perse Playbooks.—No. 1. *Dramatic Work by the Boys of the Perse School, Cambridge.* With a Foreword by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay on the Teaching of Drama. (Cambridge, Heffer.)

well be in the air of the Perse School, which, by the way, does not, we hope, like certain exponents of the "simple-life," teach that the present age can be cured by retrogression. But let none think that because a boy is twelve years old he is not a keenly conscious and thinking being. The present reviewer remembers a child of six spontaneously troubled with religious questions, and ashamed. We are told that at the Perse School "the poet is not ashamed." Some ideals must be given from outside to boys; and when one of them is a hatred of stagnation, and of adopting other people's ideals like sheep, then it may be instilled without fear, before all others.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Barley (Joseph Wayne), THE MORALITY MOTIVE IN CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH DRAMA.

Mexico, Missouri, Missouri Printing Co.

This book is just a statement of fact by a man who can look at contemporary English drama comprehensively and can write grammatically. Criticism is unnecessary and scarcely possible. It is useful to have put on record the fact that we have a morality drama. The author says: "That there has been during the last few years a marked tendency toward the spiritualizing and intellectualizing of drama cannot be denied. To this tendency 'Everyman' has in no small measure contributed." The morality group consists of 'The Hour-Glass,' by Mr. Yeats; 'The Fool of the World,' by Mr. Symonds; 'The Travelling Man,' by Lady Gregory; 'The Piper,' by Miss Peabody; 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' by Mr. Jerome; and 'The Servant in the House,' by Mr. Charles Kennedy, besides others less known. There is also a Nativity group. The plays are described, and their artistic merit touched on. There is naturally a reference to the Censor.

Hermann (Elizabeth Adelaide), HISTORICIS IN THE DRAMA OF FRANZ GRILLPARZER.

Berkeley, California, University Press

This is the kind of elaborate study which seems particularly to appeal to American students. Details of gesture and action are considered at length, with the result that much is made of the obvious. "The inability to look one straight in the eye is synonymous with treachery and untruth." Quite so, and a whole crowd of dramatists, not to speak of audiences, must have perceived it. The volume is one of the University of California Publications in Modern Philology.

Monkhouse (Allan), MARY BROOME, a Comedy in Four Acts, 1/6 Sidgwick & Jackson

We fear that this play, which was so well received when acted in Manchester, will lose, in book form, its effect, owing to the abnormality of the central figure. For the stage, and to a lesser degree in fiction, some exaggeration may be necessary, but the egoism of the superficially clever person here depicted is palpably overdrawn. If we manage to forget the unlikelihood of an extremely level-headed servant being attracted by such a man, Mary Broome herself is convincing. The mothers of the two fit their circumstances better than the other parents do—in fact, the author succeeds with his women to a greater extent than he does with his men.

Dramatic Gossip.

REGARDED merely as a makeweight to 'Mixed Marriage,' which formed the staple of the Abbey Players' programme at the Court at the beginning of the week, 'The Bogie Man,' by Lady Gregory, fails to justify its inclusion. What humour—and, for the matter of that, moral also—there is to be got out of it depends upon the final mutual recognition of two Irish sweeps. Each has come to a wayside hut by appointment to meet a first cousin who, from the fact that he was always belauded in boyhood, has supposedly attained to great eminence in the world. The play furnishes an opening for much racy Irish talk before each discovers that his former idol stands before him with feet of clay beneath a sooty face.

ON Tuesday evening next Miss Horniman's well-known Repertory Company from the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, will appear at the Playhouse in a Lancashire play by Mr. Stanley Houghton, called 'Hindle Wakes.' It will be preceded by 'Makeshifts,' a comedy in one act, by Gertrude L. Robins.

THIS evening two plays by Mr. Clifford Bax, 'Echo and Narcissus' and 'The Marriage of the Soul' are to be performed in the King's Hall Theatre, Covent Garden. The first of these is a mystical interpretation of the Greek myth; the second an Egyptian mystery-play. Miss Gwendolen Bishop and her company of child dancers are to participate in the production.

MADAME LYDIA YAVORSKA and her company will give a performance at the King's Hall Theatre, Covent Garden, to-morrow at 1 o'clock, in aid of the Suffrage Shop continuation fund. The programme will consist of 'The Parisienne,' by Mr. Henry Becque, and a one-act play by Mr. John Pollock, entitled 'Mlle. Diana,' which will be seen for the first time in London. Madame Yavorska produced 'The Parisienne' at the Royalty Theatre last year, and is now successfully touring in both these plays. This will be her only appearance in London this season.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — R. A. K.—E. J. E.—J. W.—S. C. M.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	30
BLACKWOOD & SONS	32
CATALOGUES	30
EDUCATIONAL	29
EXHIBITIONS	29
FRANCIS & CO.	58
GARDENER'S CHRONICLE	49
INVESTMENTS, &C., WANTED	30
LONGMANS & CO.	31
LOW & CO.	32
MACMILLAN & CO.	32
MAGAZINES, &C.	31
MISCELLANEOUS	30
PAUL, TRENCH & CO.	31
PEOPLE'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION	52
PRINTERS	30
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	29
SALES BY AUCTION	30
SHIPPING	51
SIDGWICK & JACKSON	31
SITUATIONS VACANT	29
SITUATIONS WANTED	30
TYPE-WRITERS, &C.	29

Two Publications from the Office of

THE Gardeners' Chronicle

THE LEADING HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE WORLD.

The Calendar of . **Garden Operations**

The Best Handbook for
AMATEUR GARDENERS . . .
New Edition.—Sixpence. Post free 8d.

A Catalogue of . . **Books on Gardening**

At all Prices from 6d. to £5
This Catalogue will be sent post free
on receipt of postcard

41, WELLINGTON STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"—

Edinburgh Review.

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.; or free by post to the Continent, 4½d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR
LITERARY MEN AND GENERAL READERS.

*. Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including postage.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (price 4d.) CONTAINS:—

NOTES:—Sir William Jones's "On Parent Knees" Quatrain—Cobbett Bibliography—Stewart: Freeman: Day: Pyke—Runie Inscriptions on Crosses in the Isle of Man—"By a fluke"—Buntingford Bell—"Visto"—"Vista"—Father Constable, O.S.B.
 QUERIES:—Antonio de Ulloa—John Houghton's List of Painters—Wilkes and the Acorn—Brand of Polstead, Suffolk—Shakespeare on the Pain of Death—Sir Josceline Blount—Great Glemham, Suffolk—Author Wanted—Porson and the Greek Anthology—Pilfold of Effingham—Copper Mine in Devonshire—Delafield Arms—The Coopers and John Hoskins—Milton Portrait by Samuel Cooper—Sir Thomas Browne and Ptolemy—Gloucester House, South Lambeth—"Yorker" at Bridge—Abel Gower of Boughton St. John—William Stampe, D.D.—Silk Weavers' Company, Dublin.
 REPLIES:—Brodrigg of Somerset: Sir Henry Irving—Campione and the Ambrosian Rite—Incidents at Dettingen—Barnards of Pirton, Oxford—MS. of Bishop Henry King's Poems—Trussel Family—Londres: Londinium—Gordon of Glenbucket—"Shieve"—Vanishing London: Proprietary Chapels—Penleaze—Nicolaus Mysticus—Dragoon Regiments: Band—Rembrandt and Menasseh Ben Israel—Knights of Malta: Grand Master Vilhena—Omar Khayyám's 'Rubáiyát'—A Norman "Motte" Theory—Honest Millers—"Shire": its Derivation—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Wiltshire Phrases—Curiosities of the Gregorian Calendar—Breton Song—Master of Garraway's—Dr. Fell: Martial—"Statio bene fida carinis"—Ballad of Lord Lovel—Rev. George Jermant—Hewer of Clapham—Bishop R. Foxe—The "Roving Englishman."
 NOTES ON BOOKS:—'An American Glossary'—Reviews and Magazines.
 Booksellers' Catalogues.

NOW READY.

Price 10s. 6d. net.

THE TENTH SERIES GENERAL INDEX.

Being an Index to the Twelve Volumes
issued between 1904-1909.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR.

This Index contains, in addition to the usual Index of Subjects, the Names and Pseudonyms of Writers, with a list of their Contributions. The number of constant Contributors exceeds eleven hundred. The Publishers reserve the right of increasing the price of the volume at any time. The number printed is limited, and the type has been distributed.

Free by post, 10s. 11d.

GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN STOCK:—

GENERAL INDEX,	£	s.	d.
* FOURTH SERIES ...	3	3	0
GENERAL INDEX,			
* SIXTH SERIES ...	0	6	0
GENERAL INDEX,			
* SEVENTH SERIES ...	0	6	0
GENERAL INDEX,			
* EIGHTH SERIES ...	0	6	0
* For Copies by post an additional Threepence is charged.			
GENERAL INDEX,			
† NINTH SERIES ...	0	10	6
With Introduction by JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.			

† This Index is double the size of previous ones, as it contains, in addition to the usual Index of Subjects, the Names and Pseudonyms of Writers, with a List of their Contributions. The number of constant Contributors exceeds eleven hundred. The Publishers reserve the right of increasing the price of the volume at any time. The number printed is limited, and the type has been distributed.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Shipping.

P & O Passenger Services.

EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to
ALL EASTERN PORTS.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

P & O SUMMER CRUISES

By S.S. "MANTUA" (11,500 tons) and
S.Y. "VECTIS" (6,000 tons).
From LONDON ("Calling at LEITH).
*SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY ... 8-July 16-28 Days.
RUSSIA, SWEDEN, &c. ... 9-Aug. 2-24 Days.
*NORWEGIAN FIJORDS ... 7-Aug. 16-18 Days.
*NORWAY, COPENHAGEN, &c. ... E-Aug. 28-13 Days.
DALMATIA, VENICE, CORFU ... 8-Sep. 6 to Oct. 4
LISBON, TENERIFFE, Madeira ... 7-Sep. 12 to Oct. 1
FARES from about £1 a Day.

For Illustrated Programme, Cabin Plans, and all
information, apply
P & O Co. { Northumberland Av., W.C., } LONDON.
or 122, Leadenhall St., E.C.

P & O PROGRAMME POST-FREE.**THE ATHENÆUM.**

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms
of subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For
Three Months, 3s. 10d.; for Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months,
15s. 2d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union:
For Six Months, 18s.; for Twelve Months, 35s., commencing from any
date, payable in advance to

JOHN C. FRANCIS,
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	s.	d.
5 Lines of Pearl	0	3
75 " " (Half-Column)	1	10
A Column	3	3
A Page	9	9

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s. and 6d. per line
Pearl Type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE
SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM
RULE TO RULE.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain

Reviews on **ESSAYS IN RADICAL EMPIRI-
CISM**, by **WILLIAM JAMES**; **THE
AWAKENING OF ENGLAND**, by **F. E.
GREEN**; **JOHN HUNGERFORD POLLEN**,
by **ANNE POLLEN**; **AMERICAN GOV-
ERNMENT**, by **FREDERIC J. HASKIN**;
ALL MANNER OF FOLK, by **HOLBROOK
JACKSON**; and **LES SCULPTEURS DU
XIII. SIECLE**, by **Mlle. L. PILLION**.

NOW READY

THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING

THE UNION JACK.

SUPPLEMENT TO

NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900,

Price 4d.; by post 4½d.

Containing an Account of the Flag, Reprinted June, 1908.

WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATION according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office,

Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TWELFTH EDITION NOW READY.

With 5 Maps. Price 2s. net.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of
Astronomy. By the late W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S. Member
of the British Astronomical Association, formerly of the Royal Obser-
vatory, Greenwich. Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Remarkable
Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the Young,' &c.

"It is one of the comparatively few manuals likely to be of use to
the many readers who from time to time tell us they are just
beginning to study astronomy, and want a comprehensible digest of
the latest facts."—*English Mechanic*, February 4, 1910.
"The book contains a summary of rare and accurate information
that it would be difficult to find elsewhere."
Observatory, February, 1910.

London:
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 13, Paternoster Row.

For ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.
For HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
For GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.**

FOR SOUR ERUCTIONS AND BILIOUS
AFFECTIONS. THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
APERIENT FOR REGULAR USE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous imitations purchasers must
see the name "Dinneford's" on every bottle and label.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine
Street, London, W.C., JULY 12, contains:—

RANESBURY IN ARCHITECTURE
OUR REGENT'S QUADRANT COMPETITION (Illustrated).
EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES AT THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.
WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION VISIT TO LIVER-
POOL.
BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONGRESS.
OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING.
LONDON STREET DANGERS.
STRAND ISLAND SITE.
MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION—
THAMES HOUSE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.
THE DRESDEN LABORATORY.
PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES.
THE COST OF BUILDINGS.
THE BUILDING TRADES—
THE INSURANCE ACT.
SELECTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
ILLUSTRATIONS:—
THE REGENT'S QUADRANT COMPETITION: FIRST
AND SECOND PREMIAED AND OTHER DESIGNS.
THAMES HOUSE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, &c.
At Office as above (4d., by post 4½d.), and of
all Newsagents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Containing 240 pages of letterpress with upwards of 160
Full-Page and smaller illustrations reproduced from
Photographs and Pen Drawings.

Large 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d. net (Inland postage 5d.;
Foreign 1s.).

**MODERN
PRACTICAL DESIGN**

By G. WOOLLISCROFT RHEAD, R.E.,
Hon. A.R.C.A. Lond.

Author of 'The Principles of Design,' 'A History
of the Fan,' 'An Alphabet of Roman Capitals,' &c.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

I. Plant Form as the Basis of Ornament. II. The Orna-
mental Filling of given Spaces. III. Wall Papers, Printed
Fabrics and Textiles. IV. Book Decorations. V. Pottery.
VI. Stained Glass. VII. Metal-work and Jewellery.
VIII. Wood-work and Carving. IX. Dress, Embroidery,
Costumes, &c. X. Fans and Lace. XI. Posters.

The author has had considerable experience as a teacher,
and has actually practised with conspicuous success the
greater portion of the subjects dealt with in this book. In
his treatment of the subject he deals with technique, tools,
and practical methods relating both to design and crafts-
manship, and the illustrations are mostly representative
examples of the work of the modern craftsman. The
volume will be of special interest to the Art Teacher and
Student, as it covers the syllabus of the Board of Educa-
tion Examinations in Elementary, Advanced, and Honours
Design; while to Craft Workers in general it will be in-
valuable as a practical guide to designing for the various
branches of art industry.

B. T. BATSFORD, 94, High Holborn, LONDON.

WHERE SHALL I SEND MY BOY?

SEE

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT A
GLANCE.**

2s. 6d. post free.

Published by
ASSOCIATION OF STANDARDISED KNOWLEDGE,
LTD.,
15, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.

WILLIAM THOMSON, LORD KELVIN

**HIS WAY OF TEACHING NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY.**

By DAVID A. WILSON.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. net.

"Reviewing books would be a very pleasant pastime if
they were all so fascinating as this one. It is thoroughly
enjoyable—delightfully original. Much sound philosophy
and a true glimpse of a great man of true scientific spirit is
included in fifty-six pages of real literature abounding with
amusement. Read how Lord Kelvin was 'the righteous
soul in harmony with things in general.' There is a chapter
which ends, 'failing to realize the deep and irresistible
power of capillary (and other) attractions.' There is no
doubt of the deep attractiveness of the book."—*Knowledge*.

JOHN SMITH & SON (Glasgow), LTD.,
19, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

THE PEOPLE'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Limited ("P.R.H.A.")

(Registered 1896, under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893.)

107 INNS. THE PIONEER OF THE PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST SYSTEM. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:

33,531 SHARES of £1 each, fully paid	...	...	£33,531	0
7,191 SHARES of £1 each, 10s. paid	...	...	3,595	10
4 per Cent LOAN STOCK	....	...	12,805	0
Total Capital	....	...	£49,931	10

FIVE PER CENT DIVIDENDS (maximum allowed by the rules) have been paid yearly since 1899. Reserve, £3,600.

PRESIDENT: THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR THOMAS DYKE AGLAND, Bart.
HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL BOUENE.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD KINNAIRD.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD GLENCONNER.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

COUNCIL:

COL. SIR COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
B. W. BENTINCK, Esq.
C. M. CHAPMAN, Esq.
E. L. SOMERS COCKS, Esq.
W. HAZELL, Esq.
C. HINTON, Esq.
J. F. HUGHES, Esq.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LYTTON.
THE REV. CANON O. MORDAUNT.
*C. R. SEYMOUR, Esq. (Chairman Executive Committee).
*H. J. TORR, Esq.
J. V. WHEELER, Esq.
*COL. A. WELBY.
B. A. WOODD, Esq.
* Member of Executive Committee.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES:

REGINALD CRIPPS, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station). Telegraph—"Healthsome," London. Telephone—634 Victoria.

MANAGER: BARRY HOLDERNESS.

BANKERS:

Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & CO., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. WONTNER & SONS, 40, Bedford Row, W.C.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. W. F. WISEMAN & F. G. VAN DE LINDE (Chartered Accountants), of GERARD VAN DE LINDE & SON, 50, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A PRACTICAL REFORM TESTED FOR 16 YEARS.

APPLICATIONS are now invited for

NOTICE.	10,000 SHARES of £1, fully paid	...	...	...	£10,000
	£15,000 4 PER CENT LOAN STOCK	...	...	...	15,000
					£25,000

In order to add to the number of Reformed PUBLIC HOUSES under management.

SHARES.—£1 each, payable in full, transferable, but not withdrawable. Maximum holding, 200; maximum dividend, 5 per cent, payable yearly.
LOAN STOCK.—Any amount, from £1 upwards. Interest 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, Jan. 1. Loan Stock is transferable, and can be redeemed at par by the Association on Jan. 1 in any year by giving a year's notice.

OBJECTS.—The People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd., was registered 1896, to manage Licensed Inns on Reformed Lines—an English development of the GOTHENBURG SYSTEM. Managers are allowed no profit on sales of beers, wines, and spirits, and thus have no inducement to push the sale, but have a substantial interest in the sale of food and non-intoxicants. The houses are, in fact, REFRESHMENT HOUSES, and not mere drinking-bars.

Managers are carefully chosen, and regularly inspected. The houses are free from "tie" to brewers. The Inns are chiefly for the professional and working classes—first-class hotels are outside the scheme. Every house has a tea-room distinct from the bar, and most have tea-gardens.

GROWTH OF THE "P.R.H.A."—There was one Inn under management in 1897—now there are 107, ranging from Durham to Cornwall. The subscribed capital, originally a few hundreds, is now £49,931. Reserve, £3,600. For further particulars and balance-sheet ask for the Annual Report.

Five per cent dividend paid yearly since 1899.

N.B.—Not more than 200 Shares may be held by one person. No limit for Loan Stock.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

TO THE COUNCIL OF

THE PEOPLE'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
BROADWAY CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for.....Shares of £1 each, fully paid, in the above-named Association, in respect of which I enclose an order on my bankers for £.....and I agree to accept the Shares in accordance with the rules of the Association, and to be bound thereby.
Signature.....
G. Name in full (Mr., Mrs., or Miss).....
Address.....

I, the undersigned, do hereby apply for £.....Four per Cent Loan Stock in the above-named Association, in respect of which I enclose an order on my bankers for £.....
Signature.....
G. Name in full (Mr., Mrs., or Miss).....
Address.....

Cheques to be made payable to the People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd., crossed "Cocks, Biddulph & Co., London," and sent, with this Form, to the Secretary, People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Saturday, July 13, 1912.